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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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ODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ers. Temp. 41-32 (5-0). Tomorrow similar. erday's temp. 41-37 (5-3). LONDON: Cloudy. ap. 48-43 (8-6). Tomorrow little change. Yes- ay's temp. 50-43 (10-6). CHANNEL: Slight. NE: Variable. Temp. 57-46 (14-8). NEW RK: Showers. Temp. 55-40 (13-4). Yesterday's p. 50-45 (10-7).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 F'or.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	2/6
France	1.40 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	10 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 3.00	Switzerland	1.30 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	7.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military	$0.25
Israel	I.£1.30	Yugoslavia	6 D.

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Nixon Declares State of Union Strong, Secure

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—President Nixon told an already bellious Congress in his State of the Union message today that e time has come to hold the line against more and bigger govern- ent and higher taxes.

Appealing to Congress for cooperation and pledging his help achieve a constructive relationship, the President nevertheless allenged the legislators to make "hard decisions" and to "stick them." Unless there is a halt to the expansion of the federal government, he warned it soon will "consume us entirely."

The new role of the federal government, he said, should be to aid individuals and local governments to help themselves. It "should not be to dominate any facet of American life."

The President's brief message was delivered to Capitol Hill by *messenger, breaking a tradition* established by Woodrow Wilson when he became the first of the *modern presidents to deliver the* message in person to a joint session of the House and Senate.

Recent State of the Union messages have been lengthy addresses, listing a long series of domestic and foreign policy proposals.

They often have been followed by a series of messages outlining specific recommendations, and Mr. Nixon said he would do the same but call them State of the Union Reports. They will be on economic policy, foreign trade, labor-management relations, health, education, drug abuse and *crime and other issues, he said.*

Today's message also was one of the shortest in recent years. The President described it as "a concise overview of where we stand as a people today" and an outline of his "general goals."

"The policies which I will outline to the Congress in the weeks ahead represent a reaffirmation, not an abdication, of federal responsibility," he said.

"They represent a pragmatic rededication to social compassion and national excellence in place of the combination of good intentions and fuzzy follow-through which too often in the past was thought sufficient."

The message touched only briefly on foreign affairs. "We (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Jobless Rate in U.S. Drops To 5% in Jan.

Figure Is Lowest Since July, 1970

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—The nation's unemployment rate ched downward to 5 percent st month, the lowest rate since ly, 1970, the Labor Department aid today.

The monthly decline, though light, was the third in a row, direct result of the economy's 5 percent rate of expansion in he fourth quarter of last year.

The unemployment rate was 9 percent in January, 1972, a egacy of the 1970 recession. It as still 5.5 percent in October, ut then fell to 5.1 percent by December, as now revised.

The December percentage was here the administration had said t would be; its target last year was to bring unemployment down o "the neighborhood of 5 per- ent."

Its target this year, as set forth *in this week's economic report* o Congress, is to drive it down urther to the new "neighborhood of 4.5 percent" by December. ritics in Congress say that this is not far enough. The admin- istration says forcing it down any faster would bring on fresh infla- tion. The White House wants to moderate the economy's rate of expansion this year.

4.5 Percent Average

Joblessness, as the Labor Department defines it, has averaged about 4.5 percent in the United States in the last 20 years. "Full employment" is commonly defined as 4.0 percent unemployment.

The Labor Department said today that the number of people in the labor force declined from December to January even more than it usually does. A problem this last year has been that the labor force has expanded at almost as great a rate as the economy; the new jobs generated have thus brought unemployment down only gradually.

The number of persons employed last month also fell off a little, but not much. Most of the fall-off occurred in agricultural employment; nonagricultural payrolls grew by about 200,000 over the previous month, with *most of the pick-up in what the* department calls service-producing industries, as opposed to goods-producing.

The department said there were 85.7 million Americans in the civilian labor force last month, of whom 81 million had jobs and 4.7 million did not. Seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed was 4.4 million; a distinct drop-off from the average of 5 million in the first quarter of last year.



Associated Press.

SCENE OF HORROR—What is left of street in northern French town of St. Amand-les-Eaux after tank truck loaded with tons of liquid propane gas turned over and exploded, starting a fire, as it tried to avoid a cyclist on Thursday night. Four persons were killed, two were listed as missing and 37 were injured in the blast. About 20 homes were destroyed and windows were shattered in houses 500 feet from the accident. A small car was hurled 300 feet over a 15-foot wall, killing the occupants. One witness said, "It was horrible, worse, much worse than the war."

Average Age Is 60

Pope Names 30 New Cardinals To Biggest College in History

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 2 (UPI).—*The Vatican today announced* the nomination of 30 cardinals, bringing the College of Cardinals to its largest membership in history.

Pope Paul VI called a consistory for March 5 to present red hats to the new cardinals, who will come from dioceses all over the world.

Their elevation will bring to 145 the membership of the College of Cardinals. Of these, however, only 116 would be eligible to vote in a papal election since Pope Paul has restricted the right to elect his successors to cardinals *under the age of 80.*

Rarely have Italians been so lightly represented in the Sacred College. The Pope named eight Italian cardinals to replace those who died since the last consistory, April 28, 1969. There now are 41 Italians in the Sacred College, but only 31 are under 80 and eligible to vote.

It will be the present Pope's *fourth consistory, the youngest* and the most geographically dispersed of them all. The average age of the new cardinals is 60. Only six hold Roman Curia (church government) appointments. The rest run their own archdioceses or, in the case of two nominees who are bishops, dioceses.

The list of new cardinals con*tained some long-expected names,* including the Most Rev. Timothy Manning, archbishop of Los Angeles, *and the Most Rev.* Humberto S. Medeiros, archbishop of Boston, bringing to 11 the number of mainland U.S. cardinals. Also appointed was the Most Rev. Luis Aponte Martines, archbishop of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

One key appointment was that of the Most Rev. Boleslaw Kominek, who has been archbishop of Wroclaw, Poland, since June. He took the job when the Vatican reorganized the old German diocese of Breslau and recognized the greater part of it as Polish. He will become the third Polish cardinal.

The youngest nominees are the Most Rev. Antonio Ribeiro, the patriarch of Lisbon, who is 45, and the Congo's first cardinal, the Most Rev. Emile Biayenda, archbishop of Brazzaville, who *is 46.*

The oldest is the Most Rev. Ferdinando G. Antonelli, 77, the *Italian secretary of the Vatican* department that examines proposals for sainthood.

The Pope kept the consistory a secret until shortly before the official announcement, when he stopped to chat with a group of nuns.

First to Know

"You are always the last to know the news," the Pope said, smiling. "Today, you shall be the first."

He then told them of his intention to name a cardinal to run church affairs in the city of Rome.

He was referring to the Most Rev. Archbishop Ugo Poletti, who as well as becoming a cardinal was elevated from "pro-vicar" to full "general vicar" of Rome. The Pope is the bishop of Rome, but Archbishop Poletti looks after the city in his name.

The Most Rev. Sergio Pignedoli, secretary of the Vatican missionary department, who is a protégé of the Pope and a man often mentioned as a possible candidate for the papacy, was on today's list.

So was the Most Rev. Pio Taofinu'a, of Apia, Samoa—the first native bishop and now cardinal of the South Pacific. The Pope visited the bishop's tiny island church during his Asian and Pacific tour in 1970 and later the bishop led a pilgrimage of grass-skirted islanders to the Vatican.

The list also included five key Latin-American prelates, two Spaniards, two Australians, two Africans, two Frenchmen, a German, a Pakistani and a Japanese.

JMC Chiefs Hold First Saigon Talks

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—After several days of tense preparation, *the chief delegates to the Four-*Party Joint Military Commission to oversee the Vietnam cease-*fire held their first formal* meeting today. Knowledgeable sources said it was now "working surprisingly well."

But the military commission, which is composed of the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government, has reportedly resolved *only the most preliminary, pro-*cedural problems such as the color of the commission's *flag.*

U.S. and South Vietnamese officials said it appeared that the military commission would not be able to dispatch its first regional inspection teams until at least next week.

● Saigon reports no major military actions, Page 2.

Regional Teams

Under the protocols of the *Paris agreement that established* the military commission and the International Commission of Con*trol and Supervision to monitor* the cease-fire, both commissions should have had seven regional teams in place by last Tuesday.

In today's meeting of the international commission, the Canadian and Indonesian delegates decided to try to send out their regional teams without waiting for the military commission to organize. Canadian officials reported. But the Polish and Hungarian delegates, the other two members of the international commission, reportedly argued that the organization could not act until the military commission's teams were already in place.

One Canadian official said that *his group and the Indonesians* (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

By Feb. 6, Thieu Says

Saigon, Viet Cong Slate Political Talks in Paris

SAIGON, Saturday, Feb. 3 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu announced today that South Vietnam will begin political negotiations with the Viet Cong in Paris by Tuesday.

"I have ordered Ambassador Pham Dang Lam to meet the Viet Cong in Paris no later than Feb. 6 to solve the internal problems of South Vietnam," Mr. Thieu declared in a Tet lunar new year television address to the nation.

[The Viet Cong delegation in Paris said tonight that they were ready at any time to hold talks with South Vietnam on a political solution for the country but had received no official approach from Saigon for such talks, Reuters reported.

[The Viet Cong noted that Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh, its foreign minister and Paris delegation leader, had proposed to South Vietnam's Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam that the talks be opened by Feb. 2.

[The delegation received no official answer but is still ready to open the talks with the least possible delay, the delegation said.]

Mr. Thieu also called on the two peace-keeping commissions in South Vietnam to get cease-fire observers into the field to *stop the killing of Vietnamese* people.

These are the International Commission of Control and Supervision, made up of Canada, Indonesia, Poland and Hungary, and the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, with representatives from the United States, North Vietnam, South Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

Talks With Reds

"We must demand the Communists negotiate quickly and quickly bring about a solution," Mr. Thieu declared. "We should force the Communists to talk seriously with us in order to obtain a political solution."

Mr. Thieu said the Communists have no land and no people and are trying to prolong the negotiations to give them time to prepare a political-military force to cope with a defeat he forecast for them in future elections.

The Vietnam peace agreement signed in Paris last Saturday in effect divides negotiations into two parts, one on military issues, *the other on political issues.*

On political negotiations, the agreement states that immediately after the cease-fire, which went into effect Sunday, the Saigon government and the Viet Cong "shall hold consultations in a spirit of national reconciliation and concord, mutual respect and mutual non-limitation to set up a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord of three equal segments."

After the council has assumed *it functions, Mr. Thieu's govern-*ment and the Viet Cong will consult about the formation of councils at the lower levels. The peace agreement says the two South Vietnamese parties will sign an agreement on the internal matters of South Vietnam as soon as possible and do their utmost to accomplish this within 90 days after the cease-fire comes into effect.

The National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord will organize free and democratic general elections and decide the procedures and modalities of these elections.

Earlier, in an interview televised in New York, Mr. Thieu said complete U.S. abandonment of South Vietnam would condemn it to a Communist take-over in a matter of years or even months.

"If I have the continuation of full support, economic and military, from the United States, the Communists will never win in South Vietnam," he declared yesterday over Columbia Broadcasting System.

"They will never win by mili- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)





Associated Press.

South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and Presidential Adviser Henry A. Kissinger during their separate television interviews in Saigon and in Washington.

In Wide-Ranging Interview

Kissinger Gives His Views: Peace, Communists, the U.S.

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger said last night that during his mission to Hanoi next week he would explore ways of moving relations between the United States and North Vietnam "from hostility to normalization."

In an hourlong televised interview, Mr. Kissinger said that the *United States favored establish-*ment of diplomatic relations with Hanoi "in principle" but that such action was still "far down the road." He also said that, while future aid to North Vietnam would be discussed, this was not the primary purpose of the trip.

He said that his main goals were to start a constructive dialogue and to work out the machinery for future exchanges of ideas. He likened the situation, at one point, to that existing with China. The United States has economic and cultural exchanges but no diplomatic ties with Peking.

Mr. Kissinger also gave the *first detailed explanation of Pres-*ident Nixon's controversial decision in December to bomb Hanoi and Haiphong when the Paris talks broke down.

The President's national-security adviser was interviewed in his White House office by Marvin Kalb, of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Wide Scope of Talk

Their conversation ranged from current Vietnam issues to a discussion of Mr. Kissinger's ideas on balance-of-power theories and included his thumbnail sketches of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and Le Duc Tho, the Hanoi negotiator—with all of whom he has had dealings during his four years as an aide to Mr. Nixon.

Regarding the bombing, Mr. Kissinger said that it was "the most painful, the most difficult and the most lonely" decision that the President had to make.

He said Mr. Nixon chose to bomb because he felt that it was necessary to prevent the negotiations from deteriorating into polemics. Mr. Kissinger said that B-52 bombers were chosen rather than smaller aircraft because it was the "rainy season" and the huge aircraft are all-weather planes.

The President did not discuss his decision with the American people, Mr. Kissinger said, because it would have ruined the confidentiality of the Paris talks and would have made Hanoi's resumption of the negotiations a question of prestige.

Mr. Nixon decided, his adviser said, that if the bombing produced positive results, "it would speak for itself, and, if it failed, he would give a full report to the nation."

"For whatever reason, once the talks resumed, a settlement was *produced rapidly," he said,* although he refused an invitation to credit the bombing with the *settlement. He said that it would* serve no useful purpose for him to speculate on Hanoi's motives *in advance of his trip to Hanoi,* a journey which will begin a week from tomorrow.

Tense Appearance

Mr. Kissinger seemed tense for most of the taped interview—his first on television. The interview was conducted early last evening, after a day in which he participated with Mr. Nixon in meetings with British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Discussing the recent Vietnam agreement, Mr. Kissinger said: "The biggest task now is to move a generation that has known nothing but war toward an attitude of peace—and that is an intangible quality."

He said that a political settlement by the Vietnamese parties still has to be achieved, but this is possible if there is a period *"of some months" in which the* (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

N. Vietnam Eyes New Capital to Replace Hanoi

BERLIN Feb. 3 (UPI).—North Vietnam has plans for a new capital to be built at a more favorable location about 60 kilometers from Hanoi, the East German news agency, ADN, said today.

At a press conference today, Hanoi's Mayor Tran Duy Hung told foreign newsmen that plans *for a new capital already are* on the drawing board, ADN said.

Hanoi itself will be rebuilt, except for two areas where the ruins will be preserved as memorials to the war, Mr. Hung said, according to ADN.

Before work can start on the project, North Vietnam first must care for thousands of homeless persons, at least on a temporary basis, the mayor told the newsmen. He said that about 420,000 square meters of homes in Hanoi were bombed out, according to ADN.

World Court Claims Right To Rule on Iceland 'Cod War'

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2 (AP).—The International Court of Justice today claimed jurisdiction in the "cod war" off Iceland's coasts.

By a 14-1 vote, the World Court also said it was competent to deal with the merits of the dispute.

The ruling regretted Iceland's failure to appear "to plead the objections to the court's jurisdiction which it is understood to entertain."

The court's president, Zafrulla Khan of Pakistan, referred to a 1961 Anglo-Icelandic accord which approved Iceland's earlier 12-mile limit. He said this accord "specifically called" upon the parties *to place any later dispute over* fishing limits before the World Court.

'Dispute Exists'

"Such a dispute obviously exists," he added.

The sole dissenting vote was filed by Judge Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico who asserted that the sovereign rights of Iceland were being placed in jeopardy.

At a date yet to be fixed, the court will now consider the merits of the British and West German contentions that Iceland's unilateral move was illegal.

The president said the court disagreed with Iceland's view —expressed in a letter of May 29, 1972—that it had been under duress at the time of the 1961 agreement.

Referring to an Icelandic argument that introduction of the 50-mile limit relieved the country of commitments undertaken on the 12-mile agreement, the president noted that Iceland had received benefits under the 1961 accord and was now under obligation to comply with its side of the bargain.

Iceland Rejects Claim

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 2 (AP).—Iceland's Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson said today he was surprised at the claim by the International Court of Justice, meeting at The Hague, that it had jurisdiction over the cod war off Iceland's coasts.

Speaking on the state radio, he reiterated Iceland's position that it does not recognize the court's jurisdiction in the dispute.

Oppose Bloc-to-Bloc Format

Russians Insist on 'Open' Troop-Cut Talks

By James Goldsborough

VIENNA, Feb. 2 (IHT).—Soviet delegation sources said here today that the Soviet Union objected to any bloc-to-bloc approach for the exploratory troop-reduction talks that have begun here and believed that all European nations should be free to come here and express their views.

The sources indicated that the Russian position on opening these talks to "all interested European parties" has not changed during the two days of private contacts that have been under way here since the opening plenary session Wednesday.

These private, bilateral meetings are being held to try to end the disagreement that has developed over participation in the exploratory talks. Western sources indicated today that the NATO nations had not changed their position that enlarging the talks would destroy their effectiveness. Asked to characterize the East-West private contacts so far, the Western sources called them "somewhat encouraging."

U.S. and Soviet negotiators held their first major meeting today, as part of the series of private contacts seeking to resolve the dispute over the talks' participants. Although neither side would comment, it was assumed that the delegation chiefs, Jonathan Dean of the United States and Oleg Khlestov of the Soviet side, had taken part.

Both NATO and Warsaw Pact sources indicated today that it probably would take several more days of private meetings to find a solution to the participation problem. Although there was still no talk of a deadlock, it was apparent that no compromise had as yet been found.

Nations Not Named

Although the Russians mentioned no countries by name, it is generally thought here that by avoiding bloc-to-bloc negotiations, they hope to bring France and Yugoslavia into the talks.

The Soviet sources did not say that the actual negotiations on *armed-force reductions, once the* exploratory talks are completed, would necessarily also be opened to all interested parties. They said that that question could be considered during the exploratory phase.

Asked if negotiators, in their private contacts, had discussed a compromise agreement that would seat the Bulgarian and Romanian delegations under the special status arrangement that NATO has worked out for its flank members, the Russian sources did not reply. They stuck by the formula that Moscow simply wanted all parties present—which would not exclude a possible compromise on special status.

Romanian Stand

The Western sources confirmed that the West has suggested the special-status formula to the Romanians and Bulgarians, during the bilateral contacts, but they did not indicate if it had been accepted. Publicly, at least, the Romanians have been pressing for full decision-participation rights during the talks.

The special-status formula was established by NATO for its flank countries because they are outside the Central European sector that NATO believes should be *the key region in any force re-*ductions.



Associated Press.

North Vietnamese delegates to the Joint Military Commission arriving in Saigon.

Ulster Has 8th Killing in Week As Fears of Civil War Mount

BELFAST, Feb. 2 (AP).—Teenage gunmen executed a Protestant before his fellow workers today in what security chiefs feared was the start of the Irish Republican Army's threatened war of vengeance against Protestant militants.

The killing, the eighth in Northern Ireland this week, pushed this British province closer to a bloody showdown between the outlawed IRA and the Protestants' Ulster Defense Association.

The IRA's militant Provisional wing vowed two days ago to unleash "ruthless retaliatory action" against the 55,000-man UDA after a wave of hit-and-run attacks on Catholics.

The IRA's politically leftist Official wing today condemned the Provisionals for "declaring war" on the UDA. While they also criticized the UDA for making warlike threats, the IRA Officials stressed that the Protestant organization had "condemned murders and disavowed sectarianism."

Rioting of Protestants

Fierce rioting broke out in Protestant quarters last night after troops arrested 10 men following a grenade attack on a Catholic bus that killed one man and wounded nine.

The Protestants' Loyalist Association of Workers vowed that worse disturbances would follow if its leaders were interned. The association, an ally of the UDA, said that a roundup would spark "the worst holocaust" Northern Ireland has yet seen.

The Ulster Vanguard Movement, the political front for hardline Protestants, warned today that civil war would be inevitable if the British cracked down on them. The Catholic-based IRA has demanded that the British confiscate the estimated 105,000 legally held guns, most of them in the hands of Protestants.

Britain's administrator of Northern Ireland, William Whitelaw, met his security chiefs today to discuss the crisis. Informed sources said that he might order a partial call-in of licensed guns.

Pressure for "decisive action" in Ulster was reported building up in the Irish Republic.

Premier Jack Lynch called in the British ambassador to Dublin, Sir Edward Peck, to express alarm at the UDA's defiance of security forces.

That defiance continued to swell today when six militants fired volleys from automatic pistols over the coffin of one of their men, Francis Smith, killed three days ago by the IRA. Columns of uniformed UDA members marched behind the coffin despite a ban on paramilitary uniforms.

So far this week five Catholics, two Protestants, including a UDA man, and a British soldiers have died. Twenty-two soldiers have been wounded, most of them Catholics.

Teen-age gunmen burst into a paint store today in Belfast's Springfield Road, a dividing line between Protestant and Catholic zones, and lined the workers against a wall.

"We want you," one told their 21-year-old victim. After hauling him forward, they fired five shots into his head and legs. He died a half-hour later.

The Provisionals today kept up their campaign of violence with other attacks, peppering military posts with gunfire. No casualties were reported.

However, three British Army troopers were wounded in a bomb blast outside Divis Flats, a Catholic strongpoint in Belfast, and two others were hit on patrol by snipers.

Bank raids were reported in several towns. One eight-man gang staged a double holdup in Draperstown, south of Londonderry, and held a Catholic priest at gunpoint when he tried to sound the alarm.

Leftist Bloc Shows Gain in French Poll

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI)—A public opinion poll today showed a Communist - Socialist alliance holding a substantial lead a month before the French parliamentary election.

The poll also disclosed that more Frenchmen believe the leftist bloc will win than believe the ruling Gaullists will retain their majority.

The poll, published by the Paris newspaper, L'Aurore, gave the coalition led by Socialist François Mitterand and Communist Georges Marchais 47 percent of the vote, 10 percent more than the Gaullist coalition of President Georges Pompidou.

A coalition of Reformers received 16 percent of the vote in the poll.

The left's score was an increase of four points on its showing a month ago and the highest figure attained by any political group since newspapers began publishing polls on this election regularly in October.

The gaullists' score was their lowest since October.

The first of the two rounds of voting is scheduled March 4.

After expressing voting preferences, voters were asked who they thought would win.

Thirty-two percent said the left and 26 percent said the Gaullists would win a majority.

Political commentators have predicted that the Gaullists could lose as many as 100 seats in the election. The left itself is claiming that it will win a majority.

If it does so, France may face a constitutional crisis in which M. Pompidou could dissolve the assembly and call new elections rather than name a leftist premier.

Soviet Pilot Spins Jet to Halt Brawl

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Three card-playing, wine-drinking men provoked a brawl aboard a Soviet airliner high over western Siberia. They slugged another passenger and terrorized women and old people, a Soviet newspaper reported today.

Komsomolskaya Pravda said the alert pilot stopped the fight by first ordering the other passengers to fasten their safety belts, then putting the plane through a dizzying series of acrobatic maneuvers.

The three brawlers were hurled helplessly about the passenger compartment of the wildly gyrating plane, then taken into custody by police officers when the plane landed at Novokuznetsk.

Komsomolskaya Pravda did not say when the incident occurred.

It said the principal instigator, a man identified only as Babakov, was later sentenced to three years at hard labor in a labor camp for "malicious hooliganism."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	3	37	Cloudy
ANKARA	4	39	Cloudy
ATHENS	17	62	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Cloudy
BERLIN	3	37	Rain
BRUSSELS	6	43	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	4	39	Cloudy
CAIRO	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	13	55	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Rain
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Cloudy
HELSINKI	1	34	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	12	54	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Sunny
LONDON	6	43	C'oudy
MADRID	9	48	Cloudy
MILAN	8	46	Cloudy
MONTREAL	2	34	Rain
MOSCOW	—15	5	Sunny
MUNICH	8	46	Overcast
NEW YORK	10	50	Rain
NICE	10	50	Cloudy
OSLO	0	32	Cloudy
PARIS	4	39	Overcast
PRAGUE	1	34	Snow
ROME	12	54	Rain
SOFIA	4	39	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	2	36	Overcast
TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
TUNIS	11	53	Cloudy
VENICE	6	43	Rain
VIENNA	2	36	Overcast
WARSAW	—3	27	Snow
WASHINGTON	14	57	Rain
ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

U.S. Loses Suit, Polio Drug Victim Gets $1.7 Million

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (AP).—The federal government has been ordered to pay $1.75 million in damages to a woman who was stricken with polio after taking a government-approved drug.

Mrs. Mary Jane Griffin was paralyzed in 1963, one month after taking a live virus polio vaccine, the orally induced Sabin Type-3 vaccine administered on a mass basis.

U.S. District Court Judge Clarence C. Newcomer cited the woman's "ever present and continuing agony" in awarding the large damage payment.

The court ruled that the government was negligent in approving the batch of vaccine that included the dose taken by Mrs. Griffin during an area-wide vaccination drive.

Her husband, Richard, a retired Navy flier, also was awarded damages of $300,000 by Judge Newcomer.

Stanley P. Kops, the Griffins' attorney, said the decision marked the first time the U.S. government has been found responsible for damage caused by its release of a biological product. Mr. Kops said he was aware of "a hundred or more" persons stricken as a result of the Sabin Type-3 vaccine.

Pfizer, Inc., a pharmaceutical firm, earlier paid an undisclosed amount of damages to Mrs. Griffin.

Instant Divorces Eyed for Some Swedish Couples

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The government yesterday presented to parliament a bill providing for instant divorce for all except those with small children.

Couples would be eligible for immediate divorce without needing to state any reason.

Parents of small children would have to wait six months for a divorce. The present interval is one year.

State Secretary Carl Lidbom, presenting the bill, also outlined legislation to cut the waiting time for obtaining a marriage license.

Nixon Says Country Is Strong, Safe

Asks Congress For Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

enter 1973 economically strong, militarily secure and, most important of all, at peace after a long and trying war," he said in reference to the Vietnam settlement.

"We have passed through one of the most difficult periods in our history without surrendering to despair and without dishonoring our ideals as a people."

The United States has been able to build "a new hope for lasting peace," Mr. Nixon said. He declared that "the basic state of our union today is sound, and full of promise."

Declaring that "a strong America" is essential to peace, he said "the peace with honor we have achieved in Vietnam has strengthened this basic American credibility.

"At home, we must reject the mistaken notion—a notion that has dominated too much of the public dialogue for too long—that ever bigger government is the answer to every problem," he argued.

Summing up his approach to social action, the President said that the time has come to make "clear choices—choices between old programs that set worthy goals but failed to reach them and new programs that provide a better way to realize those goals."

The choice also is between holding the line in government spending and adopting programs "which will surely force up taxes and refuel inflation," he contended.

The President listed these objectives:

● In economic affairs, "to hold down taxes, to continue controlling inflation, to promote economic growth, to increase productivity, to encourage foreign trade, to keep farm income high, to bolster small business and to promote better labor-management relations."

● In natural resources, "to preserve and enhance the environment, to advance science and technology and to assure balanced use of our irreplaceable natural resources."

● In human resources, "to advance the nation's health and education, to improve conditions of people in need, to carry forward our increasingly successful attacks on crime, drug abuse and injustice and to deal with such important areas of concern as consumer affairs."

● In community development, to create "more livable communities, in which all of our children can grow up with fuller access to opportunity and greater immunity to the social evils and blights which now plague so many of our towns and cities."

The initial response from members of Congress in the city was relatively mild. House Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., said he does not subscribe to the philosophy that "the White House knows best," adding that the President's priorities are not always the priorities of the Congress.

"Congress will consider the President's recommendations in light of our own constitutional responsibilities as a co-equal branch of government and our responsibilities to the American people," the speaker said.

Mansfield Comment

The Senate Majority Leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said, "We will endeavor to work constructively," but he added that "it's a two-way street."

Republicans called on Congress to cooperate with the President in maintaining a sound economy and in fighting inflation.

Generally, it was believed that the President's critics will have a hard time winning on the key issues despite the fact that they may have vigorous Democratic support. While they may be able to override the presidential veto at times, observers speculated that the strongest weapons are in the President's hands in the kind of fight he has formulated.

Civil Servants Call U.K. Strike

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Leaders of a union representing 200,000 British civil servants decided today to call a one-day nationwide strike this month in a challenge to the government's anti-inflation policy. It will be the first official nationwide strike in the centuries-old history of the civil service.

Officials of the union, the Civil and Public Service Association, said that if other unions joined the walkout 500,000 workers could be involved.

Civil servants are paid according to "fair comparison" with those in similar professions. They contend that reviews to establish the scales have been delayed by the government's wage-price freeze, leaving them 20 percent behind their counterparts.

However, British civil servants staged a "day of action" last month over the same complaints. They held meetings that delayed operations up to two hours at a time.

In private industry's labor troubles, nearly 25,000 car workers were laid off or were on strike today. The worst trouble was at British Leyland, the country's biggest motor-vehicle maker, where 10,000 men were affected. Disputes elsewhere affected gas workers and hospital employees.



Associated Press.

HANOI STREET SCENE—Picture sent from Hanoi and received in Warsaw shows decorations, posters and flowers galore as city got ready for the Lunar New Year festival.

200 Truce Violations Cited

Saigon Reports No Major Military Action

SAIGON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—South Vietnamese military spokesmen said today there were no major actions under way in the country, but 200 violations of the cease-fire by Communist forces were reported during the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m. today, a dozen more than the previous 24-hour period.

However a spokesman said the level of fighting was subsiding. "Figures of enemy-initiated incidents seem to show that activity is decreasing day after day." The violations raised the post-truce total to 2,088.

The spokesman said that since the cease-fire began, 3,338 Communist troops, 539 South Vietnamese soldiers and 17 civilians have been killed.

Hanoi Cites Violations

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (AP).—The North Vietnamese government has cited violations of the cease-fire by the United States and Saigon governments and declared they must "bear full responsibility for consequences of their violations," Tass reported today.

In a dispatch from Hanoi, the Soviet news agency said a statement was issued by the North Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs protesting the violations.

Following the cease-fire, Tass quoted the statement as saying, the Saigon administration continued military operations with the purpose of seizing territory and raising obstacles to the normal functioning of the delegations of North Vietnam and the Viet Cong in the Joint Military Commission.

Red Attack in Laos

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese troops have launched a heavy rocket attack on the town of Thakhek, 220 miles southeast of Vientiane, military sources here said today.

Initial reports said that about 34 homes were badly damaged yesterday by 10 Soviet-built 122-mm rockets. No casualty figures were immediately available, but sources said some civilians had been killed.

Increased Fighting

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Fighting in Cambodia increased yesterday despite reports that exiled Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk had decided to decrease offensive action, the Phnom Penh high command said.

"There have been more Communist-initiated incidents today than any other day since the cease-fire was declared [Jan. 27]," Col. Am Rong, the high command spokesman, said. "There has been a veritable explosion of activity which shows that Sihanouk has no influence over rebel forces here."

In Hanoi, where Prince Sihanouk is on an unofficial visit, he said his government in exile would "slow down" military activity inside Cambodia.

Around the besieged provincial capital of Kompong Thom, 103 miles north of Phnom Penh, fighting raged for more than 19 hours Wednesday night and yesterday, the command said.

Saigon, Reds Slate Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tary means," he said, "and they can never win by ideology or psychology or by politics."

"If the United States completely abandons South Vietnam to the hands of the Communists, we can survive. We can fight for some more months, for some more years, I hope."

Mr. Thieu estimated that more than 1,300 Communists have been killed in fighting that stemmed from violations of the cease-fire.

The interviewer, CBS news correspondent Bernard Kalb, asked at one point whether major violations of the cease-fire by the Communists would lead Mr. Thieu to expect a return of U.S. troops.

"No, not with troops—without troops," he replied, adding, "We will never ask U.S. troops to come back here."

But Mr. Thieu went on to say that under such circumstances he could envisage a return of American air power to Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu was asked if he signed the cease-fire agreement under an ultimatum that a refusal would mean the cut-off of American economic aid.

"I think," he replied, "that it's up to you to find out whether or not this happened. But even if it happened, I cannot tell you."

Mr. Kalb wanted to know if there were any circumstances under which Mr. Thieu "would agree to participate in a coalition government in which the Communists were members."

"Personally," the South Vietnamese president replied, "I have not decided yet. But anything decided by the people, I will respect. Now for my personal case, it is not time yet for me to decide."

Asked to assess victory claims by both sides in the war, Mr. Thieu said:

"I think everyone has lost, lost on the casualties, and the blood and money, and there has been no winner and no loser. I think that everyone has lost, nobody has won."

Kissinger Gives His Views: Peace, Communists, the U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

Vietnamese "get used to more peaceful pursuits."

Mr. Kissinger said that he didn't trust in goodwill alone. "A lot depends," he said, "on the actions of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and on the sort of relationship we'll be able to establish with North Vietnam."

He said that, although there were no agreements with Moscow or Peking on holding down arms deliveries to Vietnam, "it would seem reasonable that everybody will assess now this military relationship to the contestants." He added: "We would like the Chinese and the Russians to behave responsibly in preserving the peace in Indochina."

Mr. Kissinger said that his trip to Hanoi had been under discussion with North Vietnam for a long time. However, he said, it should not be viewed in the context of the talks, "but in the context of establishing a postwar relationship."

'The Real Problem'

"The real problem in relation to North Vietnam is that here is a country that has been almost constantly at war throughout its existence," he said.

"It is a country with which we have made armistices in 1954, in 1962, and we've never made a genuine peace with it," he said.

"Now we would like to explore the possibility of whether after the experiences of the last decade, having established a pattern of coexistence with Moscow and Peking, it seems to us not inconceivable that if we can coexist with Peking we can coexist with Hanoi," Mr. Kissinger said.

Asked if diplomatic relations might be established, he said: "Well, far down the road."

"The first problem is to establish some sort of ongoing dialogue to work out machinery for exchanging ideas and, in principle, we are willing to explore this, but not as the first step," the presidential aide declared.

Mr. Kalb said that in another interview President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam had said that he might ask for new American air strikes in Vietnam. He asked about American policy on that subject.

Mr. Kissinger said that "it would be extremely unwise for a responsible American official" at this time "to give a checklist about what the United States will or will not do in every circumstance that is likely to arise."

No Conquest Seen

But he said that, for the immediate future, the North Vietnamese were not militarily capable of launching "an overwhelming attack" on the South even if they do violate the agreement.

"What happens after a year or two has to be seen in the circumstances which then exist," he said.

He was asked about Mr. Tho, with whom he negotiated the agreement. Mr. Kissinger said that he was "an impressive man," driven by "a certain missionary zeal."

"He's a man who's never known tranquillity. And where necessary to fight in order to end the war, he fights in order to achieve certain objectives he's held all his life," Mr. Kissinger said.

Asked to compare Chou En-lai with Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kissinger said that Mr. Chou was "very intellectual and very subtle." Mr. Brezhnev, he said, was "more elemental and more physical." But he said that both were impressive individuals who rose to the top through considerable competition.

He said that Mr. Chou was of the earlier school of Communists —more evangelical than Mr. Brezhnev's generation of skilled bureaucrats.

Mr. Kissinger was asked to compare the balance of power today with that concept as expressed in the 19th century. He said the main difference was that, in the past, there were numerous shifts of alliances and "little wars" to prevent any minor changes in the balance, "because they believed that any marginal change could be transformed into an overwhelming advantage sooner or later."

But now, because of the nuclear threat, "you can't have these shifting alliances, you can't have these endless little wars," Mr. Kissinger stated.

He said that international relations today are similar in one respect to those of the past—"No nation can make its survival dependent on the goodwill of another state if it has a choice about it, especially of a state that announces a hostile ideology, so you must have a certain equilibrium of strength in order to retain some freedom over your fate."

Possibly because of the speculation in Washington from time to time about his role as the President's adviser, Mr. Kissinger stressed at one point that Mr. Nixon was responsible for making decisions, and not he himself.

"One does not become President of the United States by having a weak will," he said.

Further Information Sought

Red List of 10 POWs in Laos Rejected by U.S. as Incomplete

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—U.S. officials, unwilling to accept North Vietnam's latest prisoner list as final, are pressing Communist diplomats for more names than those of seven American servicemen and three civilians acknowledged as captives in Laos.

Henry A. Kissinger, chief U.S. negotiator of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, said last night that "it doesn't look to us that it could be complete."

"We are querying them" for further information and more names, Mr. Kissinger said in a Columbia Broadcasting System interview.

The new list, provided belatedly yesterday, left unexplained the fate of 308 U.S. servicemen and four civilians who have been carried in American records as either prisoners or missing in Laos.

For Indochina as a whole, the North Vietnamese lists supplied since Saturday have failed to shed any light on what has happened to about 1,300 officers and enlisted men and 23 American civilians.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim refused to comment when asked whether the North Vietnamese and their Pathet Lao allies might be holding back more names because U.S. warplanes still are bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail network and other targets in Laos despite the Vietnam cease-fire.

Although the U.S.-North Vietnamese agreement provides for a Laos cease-fire, it does not specify when the fighting there will stop. U.S. officials have predicted an early cease-fire in Laos based on an agreement to be worked out between opposing Laotian factions.

The total of U.S. servicemen identified as prisoners in Laos actually is nine. It has been established that two servicemen whose names appeared on a list of 555 identified by the Hanoi diplomats Saturday as captured by the North Vietnamese had been imprisoned in Laos.

Thai Chief Gets Agnew's Pledge Of Continued Aid

BANGKOK, Feb. 2 (AP).—Vice-President Agnew pledged today that the United States would continue to provide military and economic aid to Thailand after the end of the Vietnam War "for the security" of its ally, a Thai spokesman reported.

The spokesman said Mr. Agnew made the pledge during a two-hour meeting with Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn and other Thai officials at Government House.

The spokesman did not identify the nature or extent of the aid, but indicated details would be discussed at the ambassadorial level here.

Mr. Agnew arrived yesterday afternoon after talks in Saigon with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu and in Phnom Penh with Cambodian President Lon Nol on post-war reconstruction of Indochina. He is scheduled to go to Vientiane tomorrow to meet with the Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma. Mr. Agnew also is expected to visit Singapore, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and possibly Manila.

The spokesman said that both the premier and the Vice-President expressed hopes for a cease-fire soon in Cambodia and Laos.

Laos Official Says U.S. Urges Quick Cease-Fire Agreement

By Henry Kamm

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 2 (NYT).—According to a high Laotian government source, the United States is strongly urging the government of Premier Souvanna Phouma to conclude a speedy cease-fire with the Communist-led Pathet Lao and the premier has accepted the American view despite misgivings that no accord can be reached that would include adequate guarantees.

The United States, through such high-ranking officials as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State William H. Sullivan and Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr., has assured Laotian leaders that Washington is certain that North Vietnamese troops, who have borne the brunt of the fighting on behalf of the Pathet Lao, will withdraw from the country if a cease-fire is reached.

This withdrawal is the most important element for Prince Souvanna and his government—and the condition most difficult to obtain, since Hanoi does not acknowledge that its troops are fighting here.

Bombing to Stop

The Laotian source said the United States had suggested to the premier and principal officials of his government that it could not continue bombing in this country much longer, perhaps not beyond the middle of this month. Without American air support, the Laotian military believes Laos could not resist the Communist forces.

The Laotian source said he had been assured that the United States had obtained an understanding that the North Vietnamese troops would withdraw and that Washington believed Hanoi would live up to it after the opposing Laotian parties have concluded the cease-fire negotiations now under way here.

The Laotian source said the understanding had been obtained by Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's chief negotiator on Vietnam, from Le Duc Tho, the top North Vietnamese negotiator.

To encourage the Laotian government further, the United States has suggested that it would not tolerate repeated and serious violations by North Vietnam of the Laos understanding. In this regard, at least one ranking American official has cited the continued presence of American-operated air bases and about 50 American troops in neighboring Thailand.

Hanoi Backs Sihanouk

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese government, in a statement made public here today, said it is ready to strengthen its solidarity with the leftist Cambodian and Laotian movements in their fight against the United States.

The statement, made public by the Hanoi peace delegation, reaffirmed Hanoi's full support for exiled Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk as his country's sole legal representative.

The statement, dated yesterday, said North Vietnam considers the Cambodian problem must be solved along terms spelled out by Prince Sihanouk and his Cambodian Royal National Unity Cabinet in recent statements. Prince Sihanouk is now visiting Hanoi, where White House aide Henry A. Kissinger will arrive Wednesday for three days of talks.

"The United States must respect the basic national rights of the Cambodian people. Internal Cambodian problems must be settled by the Cambodians themselves, without foreign intervention," the Hanoi statement said.

JMC Chiefs Hold First Saigon Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

might, nonetheless, go ahead on their own tomorrow. The issue of which of the two peace-keeping commissions has primary responsibility and which has to be organized first is not clearly spelled out in the Paris agreement, diplomats here say.

In the meantime, the international commission today did dispatch three teams of eight men, two from each delegation, to inspect the teams' facilities in Hue, Da Nang, and Pleiku, three of the regional headquarters.

But the groups made no effort to actually monitor the cease-fire.

The chief Viet Cong delegate to the military commission, Lt. Gen. Tran Van Tra, and the chief North Vietnamese delegate, Maj. Gen. Le Quang Hoa, drove up to the commission's freshly painted offices in Tan Son Nhut Air Base this afternoon in black U.S. Army staff cars. Gen. Tra, who directed the 1968 Tet offensive, is the second highest-ranking member of the Communist apparatus in South Vietnam.

Touchy Problems

Before the meeting today of the military commission's chief delegates, only the deputy delegation heads had met, to deal with such touchy problems as the color of the flag that the commission will use to identify its vehicles and aircraft. It will be bright orange, which diplomats here call "international" orange, with a black numeral 4 superimposed.

The South Vietnamese and Americans originally had equipped all the vehicles used to transport the Communists with white flags, the standard sign of safe conduct. But the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong are said to have charged that white was also the sign of surrender, and that they had not surrendered.

In turn, the Communists demanded a red flag for the mission, but the South Vietnamese said that red was the color of the Communist flag and, therefore, unacceptable. Eventually the compromise on orange was made.

One Western official familiar with the talks said that there were "little hangups, tough feelings" were to be expected, but that in view of all the obstacles, it was "pleased with the progress made so far."

Polite But Tough

According to him, the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong delegates have been polite, though sometimes tough, and have hidden their bitter feelings better than the South Vietnamese.

On their arrival today at the military commission's headquarters, which is next door to the U.S. officers' club, the Communists were heavily guarded by South Vietnamese military police, but they carried no visible weapons themselves. As has been the case since the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong began arriving Sunday, newsmen were again barred from getting near them by the South Vietnamese.

The sight of the Communists in their dark olive drab, Soviet-style uniforms with red stars on their shoulders and caps, drew little apparent interest from South Vietnamese soldiers and civilians on the base.

Two Hanoi Aides Feted in Peking

PEKING, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Almost the entire Chinese leadership joined 10,000 persons in a rally here today to celebrate the Vietnam cease-fire.

Guests of honor at the huge long rally held in the Great Hall of the People were the chief North Vietnamese peace negotiator, Le Duc Tho, and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, who is visiting Peking on his way back to Hanoi from Paris.

Beneath huge Chinese, North Vietnamese and Viet Cong flags on the stage of the auditorium, the North Vietnamese leaders met with Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Mao Tse-tung's wife, Chiang Ching, the vice-chairman of the Military Commission, Yeh Chien-ying, and other officials.

Chairman Mao, who has not appeared in public for nearly two years, received the North Vietnamese visitors last night at his residence.

Kissinger Hanoi Trip To Exclude Newsmen

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Presidential adviser Henry Kissinger will not be accompanied by newsmen when he goes to North Vietnam this month, White House spokesman Ron Ziegler said yesterday.

He said that the decision was made by the White House and that the North Vietnamese government knew about it.

Mr. Ziegler added that there were two reasons for this decision: the lack of facilities for the press in Hanoi and the nature of Mr. Kissinger's mission.

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Johnson, in Last Interview, Spoke of Racial Inequality

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP).—In his last interview, former President Lyndon B. Johnson said that America's racial problem could not be solved unless people acknowledge that whites and blacks still were not treated equally.

"One stands in an elevated position with all the advantages this country gives him and the other stands down in the rut, neglected and overlooked, and enjoys second-rate facilities and housing, and jobs, and schools and health, and everything else, during our entire governmental existence," Mr. Johnson said.

"And we can do something about it. But unless we recognize the fact that one's on the hill and the other's in the hollow, the one's on the mountain, the other's in the ditch, we're not evaluating it properly, and if we don't evaluate the problem properly, we can't solve the problem."

The interview with Columbia Broadcasting System newsman Walter Cronkite was recorded at the LBJ Ranch in Texas 10 days before Mr. Johnson's death Jan. 22. It was telecast last night.

Mr. Johnson acknowledged that he had not always clearly seen the condition of the black man.

No Black Playmates

He said he grew up in an area of Texas where there were few, if any, blacks. As a small child, his playmates were Mexican-Americans.

"But like most other citizens of this country, I took my own rights for granted and I did not see and feel and was not as concerned with my fellowman as I later became, as my service extended itself, and as I became more acquainted with the problems of the land."

Mr. Johnson said his knowledge of racial prejudice grew as a teacher in a Mexican-American school and as an administrator for the National Youth Administration.

As a young congressman, he recalled, people would come up to shake his hand after a speech and the blacks would stand aside and wait until the whites were finished.

Mr. Johnson said his understanding of racial problems increased during his years as senator and vice-president.

"And, finally, when I became President and realized that I was the leader of the country and that I was President of all the people and all the people were looking to me to correct the inequalities and inequities and injustices, and there was something that I could do about it, I concluded that now that I have the power, I'm going to use it every way I could."

Johnson Will Filed

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 2 (AP).—Mr. Johnson's will, signed six months before he died, leaves the bulk of his estate to his two daughters and names his widow as executor.

There was nothing in the will to indicate the size of the estate.

Mrs. Johnson was left all of the former President's personal property and his interest in their household items. Seventeen relatives, friends and employees received individual bequests totaling $81,000.

Mr. Johnson's will, dated July 25, 1972, was filed for probate yesterday.

Mr. Johnson willed to the LBJ Library at the University of Texas here "all of my presidential and other papers, documents, historical materials, mementos, objects o. art and other memorabilia, including but not limited to books, motion pictures, still pictures and sound records."

Mr. Johnson gave abou' 200 acres of the LBJ Ranch to the National Park Service recently for an addition to the LBJ Historic Site.

Tom Johnson, no kin but a family spokesman, also issued a statement saying that 3,444 acres of the ranch holdings were sold by Mr. Johnson after he left the White House to Frates Properties, Inc., of Tulsa, Okla. The spokesman added that Mrs. Johnson would continue living at the ranch.

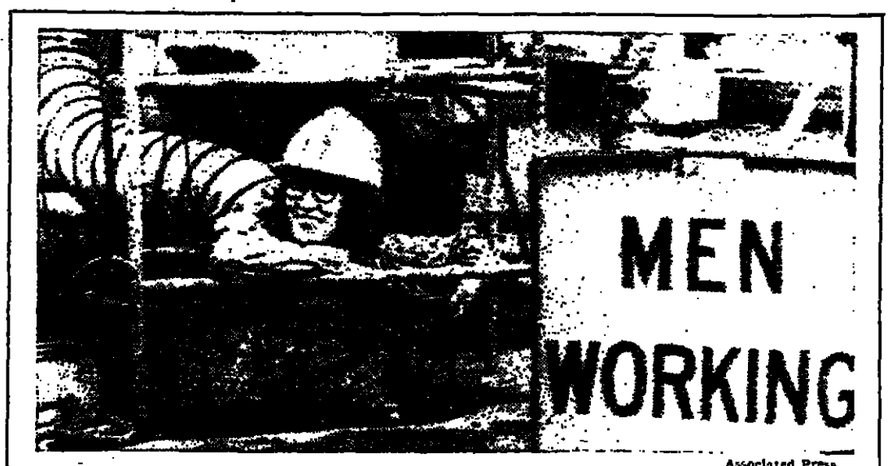
A Curve Ball Puts Robber Behind Bars

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3 (AP).—Burton Woods jr. told a circuit court jury here that he couldn't have robbed the Three Pipers Lounge last summer because he was home watching television.

Woods, 39, said he remembered distinctly that a St. Louis Cardinals baseball game was on TV and that his favorite pitcher, Bob Gibson, was pitching.

However, the prosecution presented a representative of the National League club who testified that the Cardinals had Rick Wise on the mound.

Woods was found guilty of robbery and assault. He was sentenced to 40 years in prison.



Associated Press.

A NEW OPERATOR—Not paying any attention to the outdated sign. Mrs. Elaine Martin, the first woman cable splicer for Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., relaxes on the job in Kansas City. The company is actively recruiting women for such outdoor jobs and Mrs. Martin likes her work, saying "There's something new every day."

Defends His Questioning of Witnesses

Watergate Judge Not Satisfied With Case

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Watergate trial judge said today that he hopes the Senate gets "to the bottom of this case" because he is not satisfied the full story came out in his courtroom.

U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica also expressed "great doubts," that Hugh W. Sloan, treasurer of President Nixon's re-election committee, " told us the entire truth in this case."

Judge Sirica made his statements before he set surety bonds of $100,000 for G. Gordon Liddy and James W. McCord jr., former Nixon campaign officials who were convicted of plotting and carrying out the burglary and wiretapping of Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate Building.

The 69-year-old chief judge also took the occasion to dress down McCord's lawyer, Jerry Alch, for referring in court papers to matters discussed in chambers and sealed, saying:

"I'm strongly considering referring this matter to our grievance committee... Your conduct deserves censure." Mr. Alch apologized profusely and the judge did not say whether he will carry out his threat.

Judicial Role

In his application for a lower bond, Mr. Alch also mentioned he planned to appeal McCord's conviction on the grounds that the judge extended "the judicial role of the court into the area of prosecution and investigation."

Behind that motion was the judge's extensive questioning of Mr. Sloan, one of the prosecution's key witnesses, who testified he had given Liddy $199,000 but had no idea what the money was to be used for. Some of the money, in $100 bills, was in possession of the five men arrested inside the Democratic headquarters last June 17.

"I had great doubts whether Mr. Sloan has told us the entire truth in this case," Judge Sirica said. "I will say it now and I indicated that during the trial. I felt neither one of you—government or defense—asked Mr. Sloan any questions.

"Now I had a right under my authority as judge... to question him, to see all the facts brought out. I did nothing improper. I'm glad I did it. If I had to do it over again, I'd do it."

Then the judge said: "I have not been satisfied... and this is not a criticism of Mr. [Earl J.] Silbert [the prosecutor]... that all of the pertinent facts that might be available" were brought out.

The judge added he was not satisfied that others might not have been able to testify about the reasons for turning $199,000 over to Liddy. No such testimony was sought from any other witness by the prosecution and Liddy did not testify.

Liddy's lawyer, Peter Maroulis, said his client could not post the bond, which requires $100,000 collateral, and accepted Judge Sirica's offer to have Liddy sent to the government's minimum security prison at Danbury, Conn., to await sentencing.

Mr. Alch said he would inform the judge Monday on whether the surety bond could be raised and McCord went back to the District of Columbia Jail where both men have been since the verdict Tuesday.

The high surety bonds were the same set by the judge for the five additional defendants who pleaded guilty at the trial's start. Only one, ex-CIA agent Howard Hunt, posted the bond.

There was no indication when the seven will be sentenced.

Meanwhile, Capitol Hill sources said that an investigation by a Senate subcommittee headed by Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., found extensive involvement of several White House officials and presidential aides in addition to two persons cited but not named by the senator.

In a letter, the senator reported uncovering evidence that "strongly indicates" White House connections in "a wide range of espionage and sabotage activities" during the 1972 presidential campaign.

In a letter to Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., Sen. Kennedy said the "evidence strongly indicates... that one key participant was in repeated contact with the White House, the White House convention headquarters and White House aides during relevant time periods."

"At least part of the financing was arranged through a key Republican fund-raiser who is a close associate of President Nixon's," the letter, dated Jan. 22 and made public yesterday, said.

Informed of the Kennedy letter early last night, a spokesman for the White House said there would be no comment.

The Capitol Hill sources identified the key participant, who was in contact with the White House, as Donald H. Segretti, a 31-year-old California lawyer allegedly hired as a political "agent provocateur" by Dwight L. Chapin, Mr. Nixon's appointments secretary.

The "close associate of President Nixon" who allegedly helped arrange part of the financing for the sabotage and espionage was identified as Herbert W. Kalmbach, the President's personal lawyer and former deputy finance chairman of his re-election campaign.

Peace Corps Is Dismayed By Nixon 'Junket' Remark

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—The Peace Corps is dismayed by President Nixon's characterization of service in that volunteer agency as a "junket," which usually means a private or pleasurable journey and often one taken at public expense.

Peace Corps director Don Hess, who said he regretted the statement in Mr. Nixon's press conference Wednesday but did not believe that the President had meant to impugn the Peace Corps, requested a "clarification" from the White House.

Sargent Shriver, the first Peace Corps director, and Sen. George McGovern's vice-presidential candidate last year, called the remark "an insensitive insult." Former Peace Corps volunteers phoned in protest to the Peace Corps office in New York.

Mr. Nixon brought up the Peace Corps while giving his views opposing an amnesty for draft dodgers and deserters.

"Those who served paid their price," the President said. "Those who deserted must pay their price. And that price is not a junket in the Peace Corps or something like that, as some have suggested. The price is a criminal penalty for disobeying the laws of the United States."

Bidding for Recruits

The statement dismayed Peace Corps officials, who have been waging a largely successful battle to increase recruitments with an increased emphasis on skilled volunteers. Several high-ranking officials in the agency said that the President's comment had undercut their recruiting campaign and one called the remark "appalling."

Officially, the Peace Corps view as presented by Mr. Hess was that the $77 million requested for the corps in the 1974 budget was a far more important expression of the President's position than a chance remark at a press conference.

But some former volunteers, particularly those from the Shriver era, did not see it that way.

"It's probably the first honest statement Nixon's made yet about what he feels about the Peace Corps," said Donavan McClure, a former Peace Corps director in Turkey and West Africa. "He still sees it as a Kennedy program and resents the involvement of the young people who run it."

Some of the strongest criticism came from Mr. Nixon's 1968 election opponent, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

"I wonder if the President really knows what goes on in the Peace Corps." Sen. Humphrey said in a televised interview. "The Peace Corps is hard work. The Peace Corps is men and women, young and old, going to parts of the world that very few people want to go to, to help people to lift themselves out of poverty and disease and ignorance. Mr. President, you ought not talk about the Peace Corps as if it's a junket."

Mr. Shriver said the President's remark was "an insult to all the thousands of young people who have served in the Peace Corps since 1963 and who are still serving under his alleged leadership."

Th: Peace Corps has served as an alternative for many young Americans who did not want to fight in Vietnam. Many local draft boards allowed conscientious objectors to serve in the corps and, until 1970, Peace Corps volunteers who were not conscientious objectors still were given temporary military deferments.

Connally Thanks Nixon But Does Not Seek Office

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—John B. Connally yesterday expressed his gratitude to President Nixon for the President's public declaration that Mr. Connally "could handle any job I can think of," including the presidency.

However, Mr. Connally, who was President Nixon's secretary of the Treasury for 18 months, said that he had "no plans to hold office or seek office."

Asked whether that meant he was not going to serve the President again in any capacity, Mr. Connally, who was interviewed on the telephone, said, "I didn't hardly say that. I said I have no plans to. I didn't say I wouldn't. I said I had no plans to, and I don't anticipate that I will."

There have been reports, circulated by supporters of Vice-President Agnew, that Mr. Nixon wanted to groom Mr. Connally for the presidency by appointing him secretary of state.

"He has not discussed it with me," Mr. Connally said.

Wednesday, at a White House news conference, Mr. Nixon was asked about a report that he had said that Mr. Connally, a Democrat, would be the 1976 Republican candidate for president. That led to the exchange of compliments between the two men.

Mexico Gets Back Hijack Ransom

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Cuba Wednesday returned the $320,000 ransom and an arsenal of weapons that landed in Havana in November along with nine urban guerrillas in a hijacked Mexicana Airlines jet, the Mexican government said today.

The goods were delivered by Cuban Ambassador Victor Alfonso Maldonado to the Foreign Relations Ministry. The arsenal included nine machine guns, seven submachine guns and two pistols, plus a store of ammunition.

Cuba has refused to extradite any of the nine Mexican guerrillas involved in the Nov. 8 hijacking.

After Riots on U.S. Ships

Navy Ousting 'Undesirables' To Prevent New Disorders

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 2 (NYT).—The Navy is quietly ridding itself of what it considers misfits and malcontents, both black and white, in an effort to tighten discipline and head off further outbreaks of racial rioting and other disorders aboard its ships and at shore stations.

A large-scale discharge of enlisted men found to be "a burden to the Navy," most of whom have served at least one year and are themselves eager to get out of uniform, is being carried out under a Dec. 26 directive from Adm. Elmo Zumwalt jr., chief of naval operations.

Most of those released will be given general discharges "under honorable conditions." The official certificates, however, will carry code numbers—understood by many employers—signifying that the discharged sailors were "undesirable" and "unsuitable for re-enlistment."

To be eligible for the so-called "mutual benefit" discharges, the sailors' records must show marginal performances or substandard conduct or evidence that they have been an administrative burden because of repeated minor disciplinary infractions.

First List

The first of those recommended for discharge by their commanding officers are now being reviewed and processed by the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington.

Navy spokesmen here were reluctant to discuss the scope of the new policy.

In Washington, a Pentagon official said a total of 2,905 servicemen, of whom 378 are black, would be affected.

It was understood here, however, that in the Pacific Fleet, which represents about half of the Navy's 600,000 men, as many as 6,000 "undesirables" might be let out in the next few weeks, with more to come.

At the same time, recruiting efforts have been intensified and enlistment standards—relaxed over the last two or three years to attract more recruits from minorities—have been tightened, the Navy says, with new emphasis on educational and character qualifications.

The Navy's efforts had gone as far as admitting in advertisements placed in black publications that its policies had been shaped to attract minority groups.

The stepped-up recruitment of minorities included a promise that blacks could get a real piece of the action through meaningful job training that could be used after their tours of duty.

A shake-up by Rear Adm. Emmett Tidd, chief of Navy recruiting, resulted recently in removal of the officers in charge of 15 of the Navy's 41 recruiting districts.

Sixth-Grade Reader

During the last year, one of four Navy recruits stood at mental level 4 in the Armed Forces Qualifications Tests, meaning that the man's reading ability averaged that of a sixth-grader.

Many had never held a steady job and one in six had a police record. In 1971, the mental level 4 occurred in only one of seven new recruits.

Many sailors from this level-4 group will be let out under the new policy. Often, because of poor schooling, the Navy says, they were unable to qualify for training in the required technical skills.

Dissident sailors insist, however, that they were never given a fair chance to learn and that, in the case of blacks, they were the targets of racial discrimination.

Poor Work Habits

One minority affairs officer said that, although the order applies to all enlisted men, the number of blacks to be let out probably would be disproportionately higher than their 6 percent representation in the Navy's enlisted ranks.

The reason, he said, is the inferior quality of many ghetto schools and a lack of good work habits and motivation.

Morale problems culminating in the recent racial disorders aboard the aircraft carriers Kitty Hawk and Constellation, and several other less publicized shipboard incidents, led to the new Zumwalt directive.

Airline Fined by FAA For Security Lapse

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—The Federal Aviation Administration fined Delta Air Lines $2,000 today for permitting Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., to board a plane without going through preliminary security checks.

The FAA said the violation occurred at an Indianapolis airport Jan. 15. Sen. Hartke insisted that the airline had no constitutional right to impose the FAA security regulations on a senator.

Israeli Security Abroad

HAIFA, Israel, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Israel will spend 80 million Israeli pounds ($19 million) to tighten security at its embassies and missions abroad, Finance Minister Pinhas Sapir said here today.

Read Named to Head Marshall Fund Unit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—Benjamin H. Read, former executive secretary of the State Department and director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center, has been named the first president of the German Marshall Fund.

The fund, a nonprofit American foundation, was established to commemorate the Marshall Plan by a gift of the German government of $47.5 million over a 15-year period. West German Chancellor Willy Brandt announced the grant at a special ceremony on June 5, 1972, at Harvard University, where the Marshall Plan for the recovery of Europe after World War II was unveiled.

The fund was established to support the study of international relations pertaining to the common interests of the United States and Europe as well as to further European studies.

35 Die in Train Crash

ALGIERS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Thirty-five persons were killed and 51 injured when a passenger train derailed in eastern Algeria, Radio Algiers reported today. It said the crash happened last night between Souk Ahras and Annaba, 375 miles east of here.

Pentagon Aide Denies Trying To Quash War Papers Study

By Sanford J. Ungar

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2 (WP).—The director of the Pentagon's Office of Security Review, contradicting the statements of an earlier witness, denied yesterday that he had ever been ordered to remove studies of the Pentagon Papers from his files.

Called to testify at a hearing that has interrupted the trial of Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo jr., Charles W. Hinkle, the Pentagon official, said he never wrote a "memorandum for record" describing such an order.

Mr. Hinkle also said that, until this week, he had never been asked by the prosecution in the case to search his files for material relating to the Pentagon Papers, despite a pretrial order issued in April by U. S. District Judge W. Matt Byrne jr., which required such a search.

Although he couched each of his statements with the proviso that it was based on his "recollection" rather than "certainty," Mr. Hinkle's testimony conflicted with that of one of his former assistants, retired Air Force Lt. Col. Edward A. Miller jr.

Col. Miller swore on Wednesday and again yesterday that he had not only seen the memorandum allegedly written by Mr. Hinkle, but had on at least one occasion discussed with his boss the order to remove the studies, written by Col. Miller, from the files.

Mr. Hinkle testified yesterday that he "could not recall" any such discussion.

The studies, which Col. Miller prepared in December, 1971, state that there is "no classified information" in nine volumes of the Pentagon Papers which are included in the indictment against Mr. Ellsberg and Mr. Russo charging conspiracy, espionage and theft of government property.

Defense lawyers contend that the studies help establish that the volumes did not relate to the "national defense"—a relationship that is crucial to the prosecution's effort to prove the espionage charges.

Col. Miller yesterday characterized his studies as "working papers" that contributed to another set of studies prepared by a National Security Agency expert working for the Pentagon general counsel, J. Fred Buzhardt.

If they were such "working papers," the defense says, the prosecution, by not turning them over months ago or by attempting to suppress them, violated Judge Byrne's April order.

Questioned by chief prosecutor David R. Nissen, Mr. Hinkle insisted that he did not assign Col. Miller to do the studies and "was unaware" that he was working on them at the time.

It is the contention of the prosecution and various Pentagon officials, who have appeared in federal court here this week, that the Miller studies were only discovered in the Pentagon files on Monday.

Defense attorneys apparently have had copies of them for months, however.

Although Col. Miller has acknowledged that he took copies with him when he retired from the military last July, no direct link has been established between those copies and the ones available to the defense.

McGovern Raised $22.8 Million, a Record for Party

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Sen. George McGovern's campaign against President Nixon raised $22.8 million, a record figure for Democratic nominees, and came close to matching his expenses, according to the official year-end report of McGovern for President, Inc., made public yesterday.

In comparison with anything but the Nixon campaign treasury of about $50 million, the McGovern war chest was large. But the South Dakota senator encountered the worst defeat ever suffered by a Democrat.

The McGovern funds were slightly more than Mr. Nixon had when he first won the presidency. And they were half again more than Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey D., Minn., raised for his losing campaign in 1968.

McGovern for President, Inc., reported a net deficit of about $329,000 at the end of December. But, according to Marian Pearlman, the campaign treasurer, many of the debts—both bills for services and campaign loans—had been discounted or forgiven. Through further settlements, she said, the deficit "will all be wiped out in another month."

Nixon Corrects Himself on Firing Of AF Analyst

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—For the first time, President Nixon has corrected one of his news-conference statements, declaring that he "misspoke" in saying that he fired Air Force cost analyst A. Ernest Fitzgerald.

At a Wednesday session with reporters, Mr. Nixon flatly assumed responsibility for the dismissal of Mr. Fitzgerald, who had testified to Congress about large-scale cost overruns on the Air Force's C-5A jet transport.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, questioned by reporters yesterday, said that Mr. Nixon had told him he was "mistaken in his reference to Mr. Fitzgerald" and that the analyst's status had never been brought to the President's attention "in any form at all."

Asked whom Mr. Nixon had been thinking about when he said he had made a decision to fire Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Zeigler replied: "We talked about that, and he said he simply misspoke himself." Mr. Ziegler said he had no knowledge that Mr. Nixon had in mind someone else that he may have fired. The White House spokesman said that Mr. Fitzgerald's dismissal had been decided on by the Air Force.

Asked if Mr. Nixon had ever before, during more than four years in the White House, corrected a statement he had made at a news conference, Mr. Ziegler replied: "This is the first time... because this is the first time he has asked me to do so."

U.S. Schools Facing Drug Use Epidemic

By Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—The House Select Committee on Crime, on the basis of a yet-unpublished report that says a "drug epidemic" has hit the nation's public schools, has voted to call for "massive" federal aid for in-school detection, treatment and drug-abuse education.

According to Rep. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., the committee backed away from its staff's flat recommendation for a $5-billion fight against drugs in the schools during a five-year period.

Until legislative hearings can be held to determine the exact need, Rep. Pepper said, the committee's consensus favors using only the word "massive." But nobody really quarreled with the $1-billion-a-year figure, he said.

Despite President Nixon's no-new-taxes budget for fiscal 1974, the committee staff report said the money should be raised through increased excise taxes on drugs, including alcohol and cigarettes, which are considered part of the "epidemic."

7-Month Investigation

The staff report, based on a seven-month investigation in six major American cities, also had proposed a ban on drug advertising on television during hours it usually is watched by children and specifically on children's TV shows.

But Rep. Pepper said that, in the light of reports that television is planning an early meeting on the problem, the committee has decided only to urge the TV and drug industries to exercise "voluntary restraints" on drug advertising.

The staff report that went to the committee on Wednesday also took school administrators to task for having "ignored their responsibility" in coping with in-school drug abuse. It said teachers are ill-trained to do so and it charged that existing anti-drug education programs are a "disaster."

Senate Gets Bill to Curb Handgun Use

Stevenson Measure Asks Tight Controls

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d, D., Ill., introduced a bill yesterday to require registration and federal licensing of all handguns.

Noting Tuesday night's shooting of Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., during a holdup, Sen. Stevenson said, "What happened to Sen. Stennis and Gov. [George] Wallace and Sen. Robert Kennedy could happen to any citizen—and frequently does."

He called handguns the chief instrument of crime and violence in America and said 65 percent of the homicides in the United States in 1972 involved firearms, of which 78 percent involved handguns, even though only 27 percent of the nation's firearms are handguns.

Of 112 policemen murdered last year in the line of duty, he said, 108 were killed with firearms and about 70 percent of them with handguns.

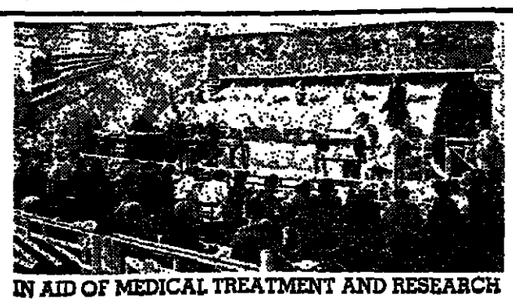
"There is a fear of crime in America, and this fear is first and foremost a fear of violence," he said, adding, "The villain in this grisly pageant of crime and death in America is the handgun: the pistol too easily obtained, too easily concealed, too easily used to coerce, maim and kill."

Sen. Stevenson's bill would require a handgun owner to be 18 years old and not be an alcoholic or drug addict or suffer from mental disease. An owner would be required not to have a criminal conviction with more than a one-year sentence, be qualified to own a gun under federal, state and local laws and be of good moral character.

Penalties for violators would range up to five years in prison, $5,000 fine or both.

Sen. Stennis, 71, was reported as remaining in "very serious" condition but a spokesman said today that he "had a good night" at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

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IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, February 3-4, 1973 * *

Journeys for Healing

President Nixon's decision to dispatch Henry A. Kissinger to Hanoi late next week is a beneficial omen for an uncertain peace.

By pursuing his fruitful dialogue with the North Vietnamese on their devastated home grounds, the presidential envoy should gain a better understanding of the former adversary and of the prospects for the "era of reconciliation" that was promised in the Paris pact. The talks could help to smooth over some of the inevitable misunderstandings that arise from what the President has described as a "very intricate" document.

Kissinger is also scheduled to discuss plans for U.S. assistance in the reconstruction of North Vietnam, as required under the agreement. As the President has noted, fulfilling *this legal and moral obligation could provide* an important "incentive for peace," though it would be an exaggeration to suggest that even the most generous program of reconstruction aid in Indochina will diminish the intensity of the still unresolved political conflicts there. Thirty years of struggle and sacrifice on the battlefield did not settle these conflicts; the best that economic assistance can achieve is to help that struggle from exploding into open fighting again.

Providing such assistance is undoubtedly a prime topic of the discussions that Vice-President Agnew has been having with Southeast Asian leaders and of those President Nixon plans to hold with President Thieu of South Vietnam in San Clemente next spring. It is certainly appropriate that the United States help generously to rebuild all the lands its armed forces have systematically shattered over the past decade. However, if American military disengagement from Indochina is to be lasting, ways must be found to promote political and economic disengagement as well. Now is the time for the President to follow the wise precepts of his own Nixon doctrine, to maintain a low profile throughout Southeast Asia by channeling highly desirable economic assistance to the area through neutral international institutions like the United Nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After Watergate: Some Questions

Well, the Watergate trial is over. Two defendants have been convicted and five others have pleaded guilty. We take no joy in those facts. Seven men's lives are to be changed and so are those of their families. And yet, for all that, there is an unsatisfactory sense that all that was rotten in Denmark is still largely in place. For, what is at issue in the whole Watergate-campaign espionage episode is not merely whether some men were or were not guilty of breaking and entering some offices in the Watergate complex, but rather how badly the electoral process has been mangled and abused, and by whom. The conclusion of the trial leaves much of that right where it was before court was convened.

There is now no longer any question about the fact that the Watergate operation and others directed at Sens. Muskie and McGovern were financed by Republican campaign money. Nor, despite vehement denials by top Republican campaign figures, is there any longer any question that there was a secret fund—nor any question that very large sums of unsupervised cash were floating around in the President's campaign. The questions remaining here have to do with precisely how widespread the espionage activities were, exactly who directed and authorized them and how strong an effort those in authority made to get to the bottom of the whole affair once aspects of it had come to light.

* * *

The trial brought out the fact that an amount close to $250,000 was made available for the "intelligence operations." Even the operations scrutinized at the trial were something other than purely defensive intelligence gathering. Tom Gregory testified about how he attempted to penetrate the highest levels of the Muskie and the McGovern campaigns. And at whose authority was all of this financed? Judge Sirica elicited the fact that John N. Mitchell and Maurice Stans verified the authority of the deputy campaign director to disburse huge amounts of unaccounted cash for the intelligence operation.

Yet the trial leaves the impression that no one in authority knew how that $250,000 was spent, and to this day, the bulk of that money is unaccounted for. It leaves one a bit breathless to contemplate the expenditure of that kind of money with no one in a responsible position knowing what it was going for in the campaign of a President who prides himself on being an efficient administrator. That puzzle is still on the table.

Thus, Judge Sirica's question about the authorization for the expenditure of the money and the purposes to which it was to be put are basic. Two of Mr. Nixon's closest advisers, a former attorney general and a former secretary of commerce, authorized the payments. But how much did they know? What did they think the money was buying and how did they think the information that some of it had purchased had been acquired? Who else knew about this and how high in Mr. Nixon's councils were they? And, for that matter, are some of them still there?

These are important questions not simply because curious circumstances elicit large amounts of curiosity, but because the higher the authority for all of this dirty business and the broader its scope, the more the electoral process was mangled. And the questions are important because the integrity of the government and its investigative and reporting operations are very much on the line here too. Finally, it is important because it is necessary before the next election for the Congress and for the people to draw some lines between what is legitimate campaign conduct and what is criminal behavior and to decide what to do about huge amounts of cash sloshing around in presidential election campaigns.

The trial is over. But heavy questions still remain and a great many thoughtful people are ashamed by what we have learned. But it is even worse than that when one contemplates Sen. Mansfield's basic truth, "the question is not political, it is constitutional." Therein lies the essence and the importance of the task that congressional investigators will probably have to complete if the public is ever told the truth about this demeaning and destructive business

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Failure of the Concorde

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines have dealt a perhaps mortal blow to the supersonic transport plane by *canceling plans to buy 13 Concordes—a move* other airlines may take as a signal to do likewise. Too much British and French money has already been sunk in the building of these carriers for the airlines' decision to be a cause for rejoicing, but it is at the very least a cause for genuine relief.

Not surprisingly, the cost of the Concorde has turned out to be well over twice the original estimate and is likely to reach three times that amount before delivery. But its drawbacks are far more than economic. The noise of its engines, though reduced from that of the original model, still exceed the limit permitted by a sane concern for human comfort.

More ominous, a fleet of these supersonic craft, operating daily in the lower stratosphere, could seriously deplete the ozone which protects life on earth from deadly ultraviolet radiation. Studying this possibility only last fall, the National Research Council, *an arm of the National Academy of Sciences,* expressed "general agreement" with the thesis advanced by respected scientists that nitrogen oxides from the SSTs "can have important effects on the ozone concentration." The council strongly urged extensive research before any further effort to proceed with these aircraft.

In the absence of such research, it can only be hoped that the financial setback suf*fered by the Concorde* will discourage its further development and that of its Soviet counterpart. Closer to home, it should discourage those in the administration who are reported still unreconciled to the Senate's refusal, in 1971, to put up another dollar for SST prototypes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

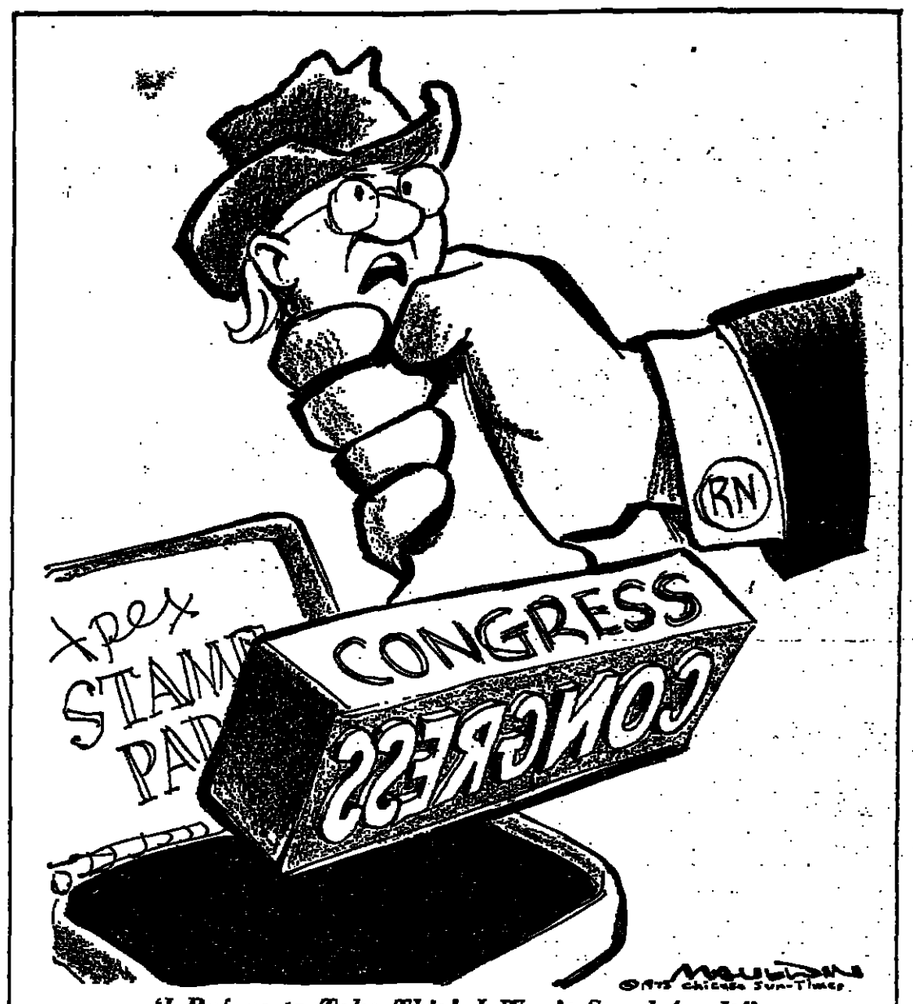
February 3, 1898

VENICE.—Dear Sir: "Kindly grant a small space in your paper to a foreigner who dearly loves Venice. Venetians are very kind and indulgent to their foreign visitors, so I take the liberty to protest against the new bridge about to be built across the lagoon, which will inevitably lead to modern innovations entirely detrimental to the unique charm and pleasure of living in this most original haunt of man." (Signed) Venetian Amateur.

Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1923

PARIS.—The prediction often made that one result of the great struggle of 1914-1918, which inflicted such great ills upon the world, would be a recrudescence of religious sentiment has proven true. Notably in the United States the majority of the Christian denominations seem spontaneously to have taken on a new numerical growth. The increase of members during the past year overall, was almost one million, mostly in the larger denominations.



'I Refuse to Take This! I Won't Stand for It!'

Liberty, New and Old

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—At the start of his opinion for the Supreme Court in the abortion case, Justice Blackmun acknowledged "the sensitive and emotional nature" of the issue, the "seemingly absolute convictions" it inspired.

"One's philosophy," he wrote, "one's experiences, one's exposure to the raw edges of human existence, one's religious training, one's attitudes toward life and family . . . are all likely to influence and to color one's thinking and conclusions about abortion."

Read at a distance, those words brought out the most remarkable aspect of the whole case: that an issue so deeply controversial in social and religious and political terms should be resolved by a court at all. For no other court, anywhere, would undertake to speak for a society on such an issue.

A Great Case

That is only another way of saying again that the Supreme Court is an amazing, and uniquely American, institution. The abortion case was one of the great cases that, every few years, illuminate the philosophic dilemmas inherent in the character of the Court.

Blackmun's opinion was in the grand style. He canvassed Greek and *Roman views of abortion, the* English Common Law, modern medical and legal opinion. He showed that earlier Supreme Court cases had identified a constitutional right of intellectual and physical privacy extending to sex and marriage. That right could be overridden, he said, only by a "compelling state interest"—and none existed to justify restricting abortion in the early months of pregnancy except to assure medical safety.

There was a notably interesting opinion also by Justice Rehnquist, one of the two dissenters. He rejected the majority's whole constitutional standard. If a state had to show a "compelling interest" to justify its legislation, he said, the court would be in the position of passing on the wisdom of legislative policy in order to decide whether it was compelling.

Rehnquist is at one pole in the historic argument about the function of the Supreme Court. He would use an extremely loose standard of constitutionality, upholding any challenged law that was "rational." He would agree with the theme of Holmes, and more recently of Frankfurter and Harlan, that the Court should defer to the judgments of elected politicians, however foolish they may seem.

Difficult to Apply

The trouble with that self-denying formula is that judges find it so difficult to apply consistently. Even Holmes. He wrote again and again about the need to let government act without hobbling judicial control. But when some government punished a Communist or a pacifist for what he had said, Holmes was ready to invoke the full power of the court in passionate defense of the freedom of speech.

Frankfurter, too. He was the philosopher of judicial self-restraint, but he felt so deeply about some matters—wiretapping, for one, and state aid to religion —that in those areas his restraint lapsed. And Harlan, feeling strongly about privacy in marriage, wrote the Connecticut birth control opinion that started the Court on the road toward its abortion decision.

Every Supreme Court justice has his own idea of what is fundamental in life. He may be the most skeptical man, determined to limit any personal element in his decisions. But he is sworn to defend "liberty," and he can only fill that empty constitutional word with what he thinks are the basic beliefs of his society. He has to make judgments.

That brings us back to the significance of the abortion decision. Some commentators have read it as showing that, even with four Nixon appointees, the Supreme Court is still "liberal," that it can be relied upon to protect our liberties. That seems to me to reflect misunderstanding.

Perceptions Change

Issues before the Supreme Court do not always, or usually, *fall into neat "liberal" and "conservative"* compartments. Abortion certainly did not. It was an example of a problem on which—for all the controversy—opinion was moving toward a new consensus, so that 19th-century state anti-abortion statutes were already being worn away by changed attitudes.

In the American system, the Supreme Court is the perfect institution to register changed moral and social perceptions. When it decided the segregation cases in 1954, for example, it reflected an emerging national consensus that it was wrong to use the law, as opposed to private desire, to exclude someone from a school or public facility because of his race.

But it is a very different thing for the Supreme Court to protect individual liberty when there is no consensus, when the public is *indifferent or even antagonistic* to the fate of the individuals concerned.

It was difficult to protect freedom of speech and belief in the McCarthy period, and the Court *was slow to do so. It will be* difficult now to maintain the constitutional balance of powers against the pressures of a determined executive branch, or to protect scholars and journalists and citizens of all kinds from overzealous prosecutors. Those issues, not abortion, are the painful tests of liberty ahead.

Nixon and Nursing Of Old Grievances

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—A lot of people around here have been wondering about President Nixon's mood as he goes into his second term, and now we have a few hints from the President himself. The man is fighting mad. He has his second term and his settlement in Vietnam, and he has *come out of his struggles with all* his grievances intact. If anything, he is more combative and energetic than ever before, and he seems determined to reform everything and everybody but himself.

George Wallace used to urge the American people to "send a message to those guys in Washington," but now it is the President, who apparently heard the Wallace message, who is sending a message back to the people, the Congress, and his critics.

"Shape up," he says, with all the subtlety of a sergeant major. Get to work. Don't ask what the nation can do for you, or even what you can do for the nation, but what you can do for yourself.

His budget, his remarks about the Congress, his defense of the bombing in the last weeks of the war, and his claims for the "peace" are not appeals for re*conciliation but* defiant declarations of war. The second term was going to be "exciting," he promised, and that may be the understatement of the new year.

The text of his last news conference is a revealing document. The tone is that of a man who has won a great political victory and settled a war nobody else could end, and now he is not going to be crossed by all those vicious grumblers who abandoned him in the struggle and didn't even have the grace to admit he was right all along.

When he was asked whether he had anything in mind "to help heal the wounds in this country," he took a somewhat different line from Mr. Lincoln, and answered with malice toward some and charity only for his supporters.

"Well," he said, "it takes two to heal wounds, and I must say, when I see that the most vigorous criticism or shall we say the least pleasure out of the peace agreement comes from those who were the most outspoken advocates of peace at any price—it makes one realize whether some want the wounds healed. We do."

Recognizes Problem

Nixon did recognize that maybe the Congress had a problem getting information from the executive if his officials misused the device of executive privilege and refused to testify on Capitol Hill.

Here he was cautious and agreed to think about the problem and make a considered statement on it later, but he asserted his right *to impound funds voted by an* irresponsible Congress, and his remarks about granting amnesty to those who had refused to serve in the war left no room for compromise now or later on.

The amnesty question didn't ask him whether he was considering such a policy now but "down the road much farther."

"Amnesty means forgiveness," he said. "We cannot provide forgiveness for them. Those who served paid their price. Those who deserted must pay their price, and the price is not a junket in the Peace Corps or something like that, as some have suggested. The price is a criminal penalty for disobeying the laws of the United States. If they want to return to the United States, they must pay the penalty. If they don't want to return, they are certainly welcome to stay in any country that welcomes them. . ."

Many things might be said about this. First, amnesty is a very hard question that clearly divides the nation, but amnesty does not mean forgiveness. It comes from the same root as amnesia, it is an act of "forgetting" past acts. Second, he left himself no out for the future and even rejected the compromise of nonmilitary service. Third, it dramatized, like the savage bombing of North Vietnam, and some of his stiff budgets on many social programs, an insensitivity to people in trouble, if not an actual strain of cruelty.

Pay for Mistakes

"Certainly," he said, "I have sympathy for any individual who has made a mistake. We have all made mistakes. But also, it is a rule of life, we all have to pay for our mistakes." This is odd coming from a man who has certainly made his share of mistakes, but has somehow managed over a long and remarkable career to be rewarded rather than punished for many of them.

Maybe all this merely indicates the exuberance of the election and the Vietnam settlement, or one of the dangers of the open news conference—that *sometimes* it brings delicate questions to the fore at an awkward time—but *this sort of thing has* happened too often lately to be regarded as an accident.

Nixon's assumptions seem to be, not only that he has been right on these moral questions all along, but that there was little or nothing to be said on the other side. Also, that he has a mandate from the people for all his policies —never mind the help he got from George McGovern or the fact that the Democrats were reelected as the congressional majority—and that he intends to push them through. It is a bold policy, but it is certainly not the way to reconciliation.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Press and Campaign

We would like to register our disgust with Joseph Kraft's column (IHT Jan. 24). Included among Mr. Kraft's petty jibes was a snipe at Sen. McGovern for criticizing some of the press treatment he received. Mr. Kraft praises President Nixon for "remaining above the battle." Probably one of the most reprehensible aspects of the 1972 campaign was the fact that Mr. Nixon *did* not engage in any meaningful confrontations with either his opponent or the press. Mr. Kraft's colleague David Broder clearly pointed this out several months ago when he referred *to Mr. Nixon as a "touring* emperor" and not a presidential candidate.

As for the usurpation of congressional authority, Mr. Kraft forgets that former Sen. Eugene McCarthy pointed this trend out six years ago.

LOIS BLASENHEIM.
SUSAN BLACKBURN.
London.

I was pleased to read Joseph Kraft's column (IHT Jan. 24). It was about time that someone exposed the sour grapes Sen. McGovern has been spouting in this country.

There is nothing wrong with a man being embittered by losing a fight about which he feels deeply, but a gentleman keeps his disappointment to himself.

From the tasteless remarks that Sen. McGovern made in Britain, one can only assume that the senator came from a culturally impoverished background. Although I felt sympathetic towards his campaign for the presidency, I am now glad that he did not win. The world can well do without this sort of man in the White House.

H. BAILEY.
London.

Cold War View

Posing a mild threat to my liberal nature, I have been studying the cold war in the midst of all the events of the past month. Only 13 years ago in his first State of the Union message, President Kennedy stated, "Our greatest challenge is still the world that lies beyond the cold war—but the first great obstacle is still our relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China. We must never be willed into believing that either power has yielded its ambitions for world domination. . . Each day we draw nearer the hour of maximum danger, as weapons spread and hostile forces grow stronger. I feel I must inform the Congress. . . the tide of events has been running out and time has not been our friend." Can you imagine what would have been the reaction if Nixon had uttered such a statement last week? Even the usually stoic Tricia might have raised an eyebrow. The prolonged death in Vietnam will not be easily forgotten—but then, "concerned" America has a way of accepting certain events as the "course of history"—Hiroshima, Korea and undoubtedly in 15 years—Vietnam. Nixon is the *first postwar President to speak* in terms of changing the Big Brother, imperialist image of the United States: "The time has passed when America will make every other nation's conflict our own or make every other nation's future our responsibility."

Unwarranted faith? Blind ideology? Perhaps, for Nixon has a long way to go before he's remembered as a master of détente or a super social reformer. But maybe he's closer than we all think, or will admit.

MEG MACGREGOR.
Paris.

In the Borscht

Détente with Russia is an innocent's pipe dream. To fraternize with a ruthless barbed-wire nation possessing a fear phobia only increases its fears and heightens its suspicions. For me, there is only one method of treatment for their sickness. It is first to isolate them, to ignore them completely; not to trade with them; to shun them, to boycott them. Treat them for what they are: gangsters.

A nation that can storm into a friendly neighbor's country at midnight with tanks, troops and guns are not a people with which the world should continue to consort.

Do you really expect fraternization to reform them, to see their evil ways, to become civilized? Never! They need a jolting lesson, shock treatment of a certain kind but not by the use of tanks, troops or guns. How?

First, hit their pockets, hard. Stop exports of every kind. Cancel imports. Refuse landing rights. Bar tourists. Stop building their plants. Reject them, spurn them, utterly. Bury them within their own confining borders. Isolate them from the outside world.

Whoever heard of anyone emigrating *to* Russia? An anti-social act in a civilized society results in incarceration of the offender within a penal institution. Why aren't Russia's anti-social acts treated similarly?

For starters though, let them stew in their own borscht.

SOL GOLD.
Bournemouth, England.

Focus on Mideast

As everyone applauds the cease-fire in Vietnam and starts to think about the Middle East, we should remember that much bloodshed and agony would have been avoided if Vietnam and Algeria had not been returned to *French rule after World War II.* The same mistake should not be repeated in the Middle East by blindly imposing a return of all territories to their former landlords. Sinai has been Egyptian only since 1906, when it was taken by the British from the Ottoman Empire and awarded to Egypt in order to better protect British interests at the Suez Canal. The Egyptian claim to Sinai has no other basis. Sinai has been under Egyptian rule for a shorter time than Algeria and Indochina were under the French. The Egyptian insistence that they will not give up one inch of this "Egyptian territory" is thus just as serious as the French claims that Algeria was part of France.

The future of Sinai should be decided by the people in the area in a way that is most suitable for their own interest and development. It should not be influenced by a line drawn on the map in 1906 to protect British imperialism nor by shouts of "Sinai-Egyptien" from Cairo.

HARRY J. LIPKIN.
Rehovot, Israel.

Era of Peace

A lasting cease-fire in Vietnam if actually possible, is a step toward an "Era of Peace," but Americans and the world cannot resign, satisfied with this peace. With the cease-fire in Vietnam a first step has been taken, and thus, our job becomes more crucial. Further steps must be taken now. Tensions in the Middle East, between blacks and whites, and wherever else they exist, must be quelled; the answer of violence to any question must be forgotten; and we must develop respect for others' ideas and opinions. I have hope though, that it is possible to enter an era of peace. It won't be easy, and we will have to work together, with one another, regardless of color, religion or politics for that one thing that everybody wants and the world needs.

TIMOTHY CHIP.
Munich.

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Obituaries

Max Brauer, 85, Ex-Mayor Of Hamburg, Worked in U.S.

HAMBURG, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Max Brauer, 85, whose career took him from German politics to the American Federation of Labor and back again to become mayor of Hamburg, died yesterday.

Mr. Brauer was born Sept. 3, 1887, in Altona, a fishing and shipping port next to Hamburg. His father was a glassblower and Mr. Brauer also learned the trade, but he got into politics early. In 1924, he became Altona's mayor, the youngest in Germany, elected on the ticket of the Social Democratic party.

Mr. Brauer fought the Nazis as they expanded and they reciprocated by sacking his home during the 1932 elections. When Hitler came to power, Mr. Brauer used a friend's passport to escape to Austria. His wife and two children were spirited into Switzerland to join him.

For the next three years, Mr. Brauer worked in China as an adviser to Chiang-Kai-shek on municipal administration and cooperatives.

In 1936, he went to the United States to work for the AFL. Eventually, he and his family became U.S. citizens.

Only a few months after the defeat of Germany in 1945, Mr. Brauer returned to Hamburg. After touring the devastated city and meeting with his old Social Democratic friends, he decided to remain to help rebuild the community.

He renounced his American citizenship and in November, 1946, was elected mayor of Hamburg. With the exception of the years 1953-57, he remained mayor through 1960.

From 1961-65, Mr. Brauer was a member of the Bundestag, the lower house of the federal parliament.

John Banner

HOLLYWOOD, Feb. 2 (AP).—John Banner, 63, who played the portly, good-natured sergeant Schultz in the television comedy series "Hogan's Heroes," has died in his native Vienna, a spokesman here said yesterday.

Mr. Banner died Sunday, his 63d birthday, of a hemorrhage at a hospital, the spokesman said.

He had been an actor in Vienna until 1938, when Hitler annexed Austria. He traveled to America and appeared in the hit Broadway musical, "From Vienna."

He came to Hollywood in 1945 and appeared in a number of motion pictures. But perhaps his biggest impact was as Sergeant Schultz in the series about the antics of Allied soldiers in a World War II POW camp.

Robert D. Brown

SUMMIT, N.J., Feb. 2 (NYT).—Robert D. Brown, 54, chairman of Butler Industries, Inc., of Newark, a manufacturer of display fixtures, died, apparently of a heart attack, at his home here Wednesday.

Mr. Brown formerly was chairman of Rawlings Sporting Goods Co., of St. Louis. Earlier, he had been president of Jahncke Services, Inc., New Orleans, and vice-president and general manager of Remington Rand office machines and systems divisions.

Williams Service

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—A memorial service for Dr. Clayton E. Williams, pastor emeritus of the American Church in Paris, will be held at 5 p.m. Sunday at the church. Dr. Williams died Jan. 2 in California. His widow asks that, in lieu of flowers, donations be made to a memorial fund.

Former Senator And Ex-Lobbyist Are Sentenced

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Former Maryland Sen. Daniel B. Brewster was sentenced today to a maximum six years in prison for accepting an illegal gratuity.

Brewster, a Democrat, and co-defendant Cyrus T. Anderson, a former lobbyist for the mail order firm of Spiegel, Inc., prepared to take their case to a federal appeals court after U.S. District Judge George Hart imposed the sentences.

The two men were brought to trial on government charges that Anderson and his company paid Brewster $14,500 to influence the senator's vote on third-class mail rates. They acknowledged the exchanges of money but insisted it was a legitimate campaign contribution. Brewster served one Senate term and was defeated for re-election in 1968.

Brewster also was fined $10,000 on each of three counts.

Anderson was sentenced on each of three bribery convictions to a minimum of six months and a maximum of 18 months with the terms to run consecutively, for a total 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 years. He, too, was fined a total of $30,000.

Both men remained free on bond pending appeals.

2 Moscow Jews Seized Meeting Western Press

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Police seized two Moscow Jews as they were meeting Western correspondents here today.

A West German correspondent, Ulrich Mullert, said the police grabbed one of the Jews, Alexei Tumerman, threw him to the ground and kicked him, shouting: "Hooligan."

Mr. Tumerman, a leading civil rights advocate, was held by the police for seven hours and warned that if he did not leave the country by Monday he would be imprisoned.

The second Jew, Alexander Levich, was seized as he was about to get into a car with two British correspondents.

Mr. Levich was later released.

Meanwhile, a Soviet regional court at Rostov today sentenced Lazar Lyubarsky, a 40-year-old engineer, to four years strict regime in a camp for spreading false rumors and divulging state secrets, freinds of Mr. Lyubarsky said.

The prosecutor said Mr. Lyubarsky applied in 1970 to emigrate to Israel and followed this up with letters to Soviet institutions. He also wrote to groups abroad describing the situation of Jews in the Soviet Union who wanted to go to Israel.

The prosecution also alleged that in 1968 Mr. Lyubarsky disclosed confidential working documents to persons not authorized to see them.

Jews Chill U.S. Party For Moscow's Mayor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Moscow Mayor Vladimir Promyslov was the guest of honor at a rather chilly City Hall reception yesterday. More than 300 Jews paraded outside shouting "Let my people go."

At least seven of San Francisco's supervisors refused to attend the reception to protest what they called "exorbitant head taxes" being imposed on Soviet Jews who want to leave Russia.

Bundesrat Votes Against Treaty

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP).—The upper house of parliament voted, 21 to 20, against Chancellor Willy Brandt's normalization treaty with East Germany today in a move that could delay, but not block, ratification of the accord.

Opposition Christian Democrats in the Bundesrat, the upper house which represents West Germany's 10 federal states and West Berlin, used their one-vote majority in the house to push through a motion condemning the accord.

Upper house committees previously ruled that the treaty does not require Bundesrat approval to become law, but the Bundesrat could delay ratification for some weeks after the Bundestag has voted its almost-certain approval of the agreement in the last of three scheduled lower-house passages.

But the Bundesrat is not expected to use its delaying power.

Sadat to Reopen 5 Universities

CAIRO, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Egypt's 250,000 university students will return to their classes tomorrow with a stern warning from President Anwar Sadat that he will not tolerate any further anti-government demonstrations.

The Egyptian leader closed the country's five universities on Jan. 3 to prevent further disturbances after students marched off the Cairo University campus and clashed with riot police in the streets.

President Sadat told parliament on Wednesday that 120 persons, including 21 nonstudents, had been arrested during the demonstrations and hinted that some of them would stand trial.

Infection Ends Self-Crucifixion Staged by Yogi as Peace Gesture

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Patrice Tamao, a French-born yoga professor, has cut short his voluntary 48-hour crucifixion here after 20 hours because of an infection in his right foot.

Mr. Tamao, 33, made his decision last night on medical advice.

He begged the pardon of onlookers for not being able to continue with his crucifixion—which he said he undertook as a sacrifice for world peace and understanding and to show the power of the spirit over matter.

Earlier yesterday, after his foot became inflamed, the wooden cross was moved to a horizontal position. A doctor said that if Mr. Tamao remained upright he could also have breathing and heart problems.

Mr. Tamao, who runs his own philosophy school here, had been nailed to the cross, which was seven and one-half feet high, at the Jaragua Hotel on Wednesday night. Thousands of Dominicans watched on television as six-inch, stainless-steel nails were driven through his hands and feet. No blood flowed from the wounds made by the nails. Government-assigned doctors had pronounced him in perfect shape and said he was not under the influence of drugs.



Associated Press.

REAR GUARD—Philadelphia's mounted policemen have been equipped with flashing taillights (arrow) and the horses will be draped with white reflector sheets and have their legs wrapped in luminous red stockings. Since the city's mounted police were reactivated a year ago, two of the 50 horses have been injured by automobiles; one had to be destroyed.

Nixon, Heath Ending Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—President Nixon and Prime Minister Edward Heath went to Camp David, Md., today to conclude what has been described by both sides as the most exhaustive summit meeting of a U.S. president and an allied leader.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Heath left for the presidential retreat after a lunch with Ambassador Lord Cromer at his residence.

The two leaders were joined at Camp David by Henry A. Kissinger, Mr. Nixon's national security adviser, and by Sir Burke Trend, secretary to the British Cabinet. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary, were scheduled to join the group later for a working dinner before they return to Washington tonight.

At a White House dinner last night, Mr. Nixon hailed the visiting prime minister as a man who made "gutsy decisions" in leading his country into the European Economic Community. The President said Mr. Heath was one of the prime architects of a new Europe. He said he looked ahead to the United States and Britain cooperating closely to support European unity.

Mr. Heath had a 30-minute private talk about Northern Ireland today with one of the most outspoken critics of British policy there, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass.

2 U.S. Policemen Slain

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Two sheriff's deputies who stopped a van for a routine registration check were each shot once in the head and killed as they walked back to their patrol car today, the sheriff's office said. Within an hour of the killings, police arrested a man and a woman as suspects.

Fire at Czech Embassy

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP).—The Czechoslovak Embassy here was damaged by fire today, the fire department said. The cause of the fire is under investigation.

East Germany Says It Holds W. Berliners

At Least 3 Arrested; Charges Not Revealed

BERLIN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Communist East Germany disclosed today that it had arrested several West Berliners on suspicion of violating East German laws.

The East German news agency, ADN, identified three of the persons arrested as Christian Hasler, Rolf Berendt and Michael Neumann. The agency said the three were "among others" taken into custody. It did not reveal when or exactly why the arrests were made.

The West Berlin city government said it had no knowledge of the arrests.

The East German announcement was made as West Berlin reported that it had released two East German police investigators accused of interfering in West Berlin affairs. The East German government had sharply protested the arrests to the West Berlin Senate.

Railroad Fatality

The East Germans were arrested Wednesday while trying to investigate an intercity railroad fatality involving a 28-year-old West Berlin worker, who was apparently hit by a train. East Germany operates the elevated railroad in West Berlin but is prohibited from conducting official business in West Berlin.

The investigators were fined 1,500 deutsche marks each (about $470) and released.

A war of words between East and West Berlin has been going on for more than a week. The West Berlin Social Democratic party has charged that East Germany was not allowing West Berliners to pass into East Berlin after 8 p.m. The East Germans vehemently denied the claim.

The charges were meant to point out violations by the Communist side of the four-power Berlin agreement on eased access.

Algerian Is Charged In Consulate Murder

LYONS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The son-in-law of the Algerian consul here today was charged with the murder of the consul's 20-year-old son following a party at the consulate on Monday night.

Moussa Messakher, 27, was charged with having killed his brother-in-law, Adnan Rahal, with a kitchen knife during an argument and having concealed his body in a garden.

Where Centenarians Abound

Long, Healthy Life Noted in Ecuador Valley

LONDON, Feb. 2 (AP).—A British scientist today urged the World Health Organization to study and protect a beautiful and remote valley in Ecuador where men and women are still working and enjoying good health well beyond the age of 100.

David Davies, a member of the Gerontological unit of University College, London, cited the case of José David, a wiry, snowy-bearded farmer reported to be 142, who still tends his vegetable garden in the Vilcabamba Valley in Ecuador's Loja Province, as a possible clue to the secret of a long and healthy life.

Mr. Davies wrote in the New Scientist magazine that the great ages of the Vilcabamba centenarians were difficult to disprove because they were backed up by official Roman Catholic baptismal records.

Most of the inhabitants of Vilcabamba are descended from Spaniards who settled in the region 400 years ago. Peace has reigned over the valley for four centuries. There have been no earthquakes. The climate at 4,500 feet above sea level is ideal with a steady temperature of 68 degrees Fahrenheit—and a constant cool breeze blowing from the mountains, Mr. Davies said.

Visited the Valley

Mr. Davies, who visited the valley, said that heart disease, blood pressure complaints and cancer are comparatively uncommon. "Death is usually the result of an accident or of catching influenza from the few outsiders who visit the place," he said.

Mr. Davies said the men smoked between 40 and 60 cigarettes a day, made from home-grown tobacco wrapped in corn leaves or, preferably, in toilet paper.

The staple dish of the summer is a soup made from grain, corn, yuka—a type of root—beans and potatoes. The diet is varied with oranges, bananas and a little unrefined sugar.

The Vilcabambans are mainly vegetarian. They eat about one ounce of meat a week. But no animal fats. Their daily intake of calories is about 1,700 compared with 3,500 for the people of developed countries. The only unusual item in the diet is up to four cups a day of unrefined rum.

Mr. Davies included a statistical table in his article showing that out of a total population of 819, three inhabitants were over 120 years old, one was aged between 110 and 119, five were between 100 and 109 and 19 were between 85 and 100.

Russian Claims

"Another place to achieve notoriety for the longevity of its inhabitants is the Russian Caucasus," Mr. Davies said. The Russians have claimed to have the world's oldest men and women.

In May, 1971, for example, the Soviet news agency Tass reported the death of Shiran Gasanov of Azerbaijan at the age of 154. In the previous year, Tass reported that another Azerbaijani, Shirali Mislimov, had celebrated his 165th birthday and was officially recognized as the oldest Soviet inhabitant. There were no official records to confirm the precise dates of birth of these two centenarians.

"The Vilcabamba group are much more likely to be authentic," Mr. Davies said, because of "the baptismal certificates which are available for inspection."

U.S. Woman Wed to Chieftain Could Be Slain, Official Says

JAKARTA, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—An Indonesian government spokesman said today he was shocked by the marriage of an American woman to a tribal chieftain in the remote interior of West Irian Province and warned that she could be killed and eaten if she abused the tribe's marriage laws.

Mr. Sunarjo, spokesman for the Social Affairs Ministry, said the government was awaiting official confirmation of the marriage between Mrs. Wyn Sargeant and Chief Obaharok in the Ballem Valley of West Irian, but it assumed that the report is true.

"The marriage, if true, is surprising, and we are really shocked. If she abuses it, she can suffer the same fate as Rockefeller junior," Mr. Sunarjo said.

Michael Rockefeller, 23-year-old anthropologist and son of Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, disappeared on the south coast of West Irian in 1961. His body was never found and one theory is that he was killed by cannibals.

Paid 11 Pigs

Press reports from the province said that Mrs. Sargeant, 42, described as an anthropologist studying the sexual customs of tribesmen, had married the chief earlier this month by paying a dowry of 11 pigs and five pieces of cloth.

In Santa Ana, Calif., 17-year-old Jimmy Marti, Mrs. Sargeant's son by a previous marriage, today confirmed that his mother had married the chief.

He said he did not think the marriage would last. "Mom needed the material for her book. When she's done with her book, that will be it."

Asked if he thought there was any risk in his mother marrying a chieftain in an area where cannibalism is still practiced, Jimmy replied: "My mom knows what she is doing. Mom is writing a book. It's all about customs and things, and it's the best way to get material."

Mr. Sunarjo said here that the government would be prepared to recognize Mrs. Sargeant as a pioneer in humanism if she were really serious about her marriage, but he added that he was inclined to believe that she was an adventuress.

Brig. Gen. Achmadi, director general for the promotion of public works at the ministry, who deals with isolated tribes, said he feared that Mrs. Sargeant was making use of the chief for adventure.

Authorities in Dark

He said she had not reported her activities to the local Social Affairs Office, and the government had no concrete picture of what she was doing in West Irian.

A statement issued by the ministry said Mrs. Sargeant had lived for more than a year with the Dayak tribesmen in central Kalimantan from 1968 to 1969.

She had worked there with a team to help raise the local people's standard of living, but in West Irian she worked alone to study the tribal sexual customs, it added.

The statement said the ministry was investigating the case further.

New Effort Slated On Dutch Cabinet

SOESTDIJK, The Netherlands, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Queen Juliana asked Socialist State Councilor Jaap Burger yesterday to try to form a government and end a two-month cabinet crisis.

Mr. Burger, 68, who was a minister in the Dutch government in exile during World War II, said he would "consider" the request.

Political sources expected Mr. Burger to try to bring the so-called progressive and religious blocs together under the premiership of Joop Den Uyl, 53, floor leader of the Labor party.

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French Library Documents Sorcery in Art and Books

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—Matters such as witchcraft and the witch-craze of the 16th and 17th centuries may strike one as rather remote from current preoccupations. Yet a visit to the exhibition at the Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2 (Sorcières, to April 15), conveys the impression that the subject remains, in many ways, extraordinarily relevant.

Witches and practitioners of rural magic and folk medicine have always existed and are still found and believed in. Their practice is empirical at best and their beliefs seem to have been derived from decayed vestiges of dead religions. The early church considered them to be inoffensive and condemned a belief in their powers as ridiculous and heretical.

But late in the 13th century the well-oiled machinery of the Inquisition, having disposed of the Albigensian heresy, turned its attention to the popular superstitions encountered in the mountainous regions—where the grip of Christianity was not as tight—in the Pyrenees and the Alps. Here, the inquisitors decided, was an even more clandestine heresy, a veritable iceberg of a heresy. The monks, who were in contact with the popular fear of the outsider, the evil spell and the blighted crop, successfully pressured the hierarchy into reversing the church doctrine on the subject. In 1490 Pope John XXII gave the signal for what was to become the European witch-craze.



Bibliothèque Nationale.

An anonymous 16th-century woodcut from Germany showing a torture scene.

A Book

This terrible and significant period of history is well described in a short and lucid book by H.R. Trevor-Roper ("The European Witch-Craze of the 16th and 17th Centuries," Pelican 1969). The two centuries he deals with saw the systematization of witchcraft and demonology, the elaboration of an entire counter-theology by a corps of diligent Dominican monks using their tortured subjects for a Ouija board and applying the rigid scaffolding of scholastic logic to the delirious product of their own repressed imagination.

Tortured suspects admitted everything that was put to them, added convincing details themselves and implicated others who were subjected to the same procedure. The inquisitors thus discovered that the witches they held were but a tiny fraction of a terrifying plot whereby the devil planned to take over the world. The paranoia grew and spread. Even moderation could be fatal for a man. The chief judge of the electoral court of the city of Trier, unconvinced by testimony extracted under torture, judged the witches leniently. The prince-archbishop had him arrested, tortured and, once he had confessed, strangled and burned.

And how were the witches represented in the mind of the good people? As naked, incestuous and coprophagic cannibals, haters of the good God, adorers of the devil and destruction, tormentors and murderers of defenseless beings.

The horrors of evil bloom in the minds of the virtuous. All the taboos an age has on its mind, all the thoughts it fears to think and the desires it dares not entertain are made apparent in such fantasies. Also they are rendered safe for contemplation and can be savored guiltlessly and at leisure as soon as it is admitted that others are perversely indulging in them. (Which reminds me that a manual on sexual morality written by a 19th-century French bishop for the guidance of spiritual counselors was recently reissued by a publisher of pornographic books).

So the witches in those days, the Jews both earlier and later, hippies and drug users today, and indeed anybody who does not respect the fundamental taboos of the day all become a convenient focus of revulsion and an exact negative image of the righteous.

The witches signed a pact with the devil. But who invented the idea of such a pact? Their righteous interrogators. And so, it appears, the righteous held in themselves the desire of such a pact. The witches were promiscuous to the highest degree, copulating with the devil, all their relatives and unknown persons of either sex. Who dreamed that up? The righteous, in all stern logic, without even pausing to drool.

The relevance of all this is of course within the individual. Virtue is a dangerous thing—a breeder of the very "perversion" and violence it intends to stamp out.

The Dominicans, as Trevor-Roper points out, wound up living out the dichotomy that they condemned in the Albigensian theology—the assertion of an utterly good principle and an utterly evil one. They, the servants of good, waged total war against the servants of Satan.

The exhibition at the Bibliothèque Nationale displays both documents and works of art. Bruegel and Goya are to be met there, as one might expect; Dürer, Delacroix, Rembrandt and Callot too; some excellent pieces by Alfred Kubin, Hans Baldung Grien, Félicien Rops, and Teniers the Younger, among so many others less familiar but of equal interest.

There is also an abundance of period manuscripts.

Around the European Galleries

Zurich

Raffael Benazzi, Gimpel and Hanover Galerie, 35, Claridenstrasse, Zurich, until Feb. 17.

Benazzi, a Zurich-born sculptor who works in Italy, does massive handsomely crafted wood carvings of overlapping flower forms in blackened oak. Huge, votive female torsos polished to symbolic perfection, wings outstretched, or with a ram's head are modern versions of myths of the Etruscans. A series of small bronze figures with animal and human parts are mystical rather than profane. Benazzi has reached into time and has brought forth old images that are still fascinating.

* * *

Jerusalemer Künstler in Zurich, Helmhaus, until Feb. 11.

Landscapes, reflecting the sunny colors and clear forms of Israel, are prevalent in the work of 53 Israeli artists of many national origins and artistic tendencies. The exuberance of the exhibition is contagious in spite of the armed police guards at the door.

Russian-born Miron Sima carves dramatic woodcuts in rich tones: a sinuous Medea, a sleeping beggar wrapped in night shadows, a jolly celebration of two Purim revelers and an autumn tree's color against the shadowed mountains.

"Gruener Garten" by Israeli-born Bezalel Schatz is a collage on two levels separated by a sheet of plexiglas. Of American origin, Ellen Milan prints high relief etchings of people. A mother and child framed in a window is a pressed paper sculpture of strength and sensibility.

Hungarian-born Abraham Mandel's landscapes blend thick paint strokes, chocolate and sugar colored candy houses and a perspective of trees, blossoms and angels. In a painting of olives, rhythmic cerulleans and cobalts flicker amid speckles of orange.

* * *

Michael Badural, Galerie Art in Progress, 34 Claridenstrasse, Zurich, through February.

Baduras, 35, a German-born photographer and gifted graphic designer, has been analyzing nature for the past 10 years with a flair for unforgettable images. In an apothecary's cabinet are neat little vials of water, arranged from black to gray from Germany's streams. Walnuts have shriveled inside their shells from breathing polluted air. A squash grown on contaminated land when opened is rotten with diseased flesh, its white seeds floating aimlessly inside. The German word for poison, *Gift*, is inscribed on panels of pressed grain with a photograph of cows placidly grazing.

—JOY DAVENPORT.

Paris

Félicien Rops, Galerie de Varenne, 61 Rue de Varenne. Paris 7, to Feb. 25.

Félicien Rops (1833-1898) was a remarkable artist with a taste for bitingly ironic and erotic subjects. A Belgian with the Belgian awareness of flesh and death so closely mingled, he found his real medium in engraving. This exhibition includes a good quantity of his works and reveals his bizarre qualities. Viewing them, one must remember the dates to realize that he is a forerunner of art nouveau, not one of the many artists influenced by it. He sometimes stops at stylistic considerations, but his best work goes beyond them and shows that he has been unjustly neglected.

* * *

Ronald Searle, Bibliothèque Nationale, Cabinet des Estampes, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to March.

Has anybody here not heard of Ronald Searle, the man with the biting pen and the bitter irony? Anyway the Bibliothèque Nationale has assembled some 260 works of his and put them on display. They include some sketches from the Japanese POW camps, but most of the items are of a recent vintage sometimes quite apocalyptic their tenor. A glass case i the door contains such relev memorabilia as laundry tic and old handkerchiefs.

* * *

Nando and Bettina, Galerie D Boccara, 184 Rue du Faubo Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, Feb. 10.

Nando paints coldly e women, leaning on one anot occasionally dressing or undr ing one another, massive, so how geometric, with faces masks, cool and foreign. tina's painting is devoted to m colored, luminous forms tha would not call geometric bec they have nothing of the hard-edge discipline ne m associate with the term. T are reminiscent rather of simple patterns a child m draw and color.

* * *

Fassianos, Galeri Alexa Iolas, 196 Boulevard Sa Germain, Paris 7, to Feb.

Fassianos paints barrel-che male odalisques, crimson or r blue against a white backgro and on very large canv There is something reminis of Dufy in the use of vivid c against a white ground an the free handed line, but in the spirit is quite different.

* * *

Mauplot, Galerie La Roue, Rue Grégoire de Tours, P 6, to Feb. 10.

Mauplot assembles scrap metal into complex rhyth constructions that reveal an ventive quality in the use such material. The resu pieces are sort of super-doo put together with a solde iron.

—MICHAEL GIBSO

Metropolitan Asked to Give Notice of Sales

By John L. Hess

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—New York State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has asked the Metropolitan Museum of Art not to dispose of any more items from its collections without prior notice to his office.

This was confirmed Wednesday as two of his aides, Palmer Wald and Gloria Werner, pursued their investigations into recent sales by the museum.

In Paris, meanwhile, Roland Balay, president of M. Knoedler & Co., emphatically upheld his $150,000 appraisal of the Modigliani that the museum exchanged at a valuation of $50,000.

Theodore Rousseau, the museum's curator in chief, had said that, at the time of the appraisal, a week or so before the sale last June, Mr. Balay was not aware of the existence of a similar Modigliani in London. He suggested that the Metropolitan's Modigliani was a fake.

Unchanged Opinion

Mr. Balay told The New York Times in a telephone interview that he clearly remembered having examined the Modigliani and other paintings at Mr. Rousseau's request last June and was "perfectly aware" of the near version then on sale in London. "My opinion and my appraisal remain exactly the same today," he said. "The Modigliani I saw at the Metropolitan Museum is genuine and is worth about $150,000.

"Furthermore, I am sure that if the Metropolitan Museum had been afraid of a fake, they would not have sold it to the Marlborough Gallery."

Modigliani often painted a number of portraits of the same subject, dealers pointed out. The one cited by Mr. Rousseau as having been sold at auction in London last June, a "Redhead" somewhat larger than the Metropolitan's painting, fetched $393,250.

Mr. Rousseau could not be reached for comment.

Unicorn Tapestries

In another development, the museum's plan to lend the Unicorn tapestries to the Louvre for an exchange exhibition came under attack. Two Broad Street lawyers, David M. Potts and Abraham Wilson, sent to Mr. Lefkowitz and to The Times copies of a 1944 letter by the donor, John D. Rockefeller jr., saying "there never was any question in my mind but that the tapestries were given with the sole intent of their being exhibited for all time in the Cloisters and nowhere else."

Skull of Bison 330,000 Years O Found in Aache

AACHEN, West Germany, 2 (UPI).—Paleontologists say the skull of a bison unea yesterday near Aachen ma 330,000 years old.

The well-preserved skull discovered by excavation wo at a sewage plant, a short tance away from the spot w they found the jawbone wild horse a few weeks which, experts said, also to the same interglacial pe

The horns are still attache the bison skull and have a of nearly a yard, the paleo logists said.

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هكذا من الأصل

LONDON THEATER

A Good Play From Tennessee Williams

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 2 (IHT).—Tennessee Williams's "Small Craft Warnings," receiving its European premiere at the Hampstead Theatre Club, is, as its title suggests, a small play. Nothing overwhelming; unambitious even, and constructed on a limited scale. But it is a good play, full of craft and cunning, enjoyable and compassionate.

The setting is a bar in Southern California, on the edge of the Pacific. It is an unsuccessful bar, peopled by derelicts who seem to do their hardest drinking elsewhere, arriving drunk to finish the evening with a few beers. There is Doc, an unshaven physician given to philosophical outbursts, a role taken by Mr. Williams himself in the Off-Broadway production; Steve, a sloppy short-order cook weighed down by his sense of failure; Violet, a dimwitted girl who finds consolation in sex or hamburgers, preferably both; Bill, who could be called a gigolo if he were not so small-time; Quentin, a homosexual who has lost the capacity to be surprised and his polymorphous innocent pickup; and Leona, a wandering beautician who is still undefeated, still fighting to savor existence and trying to rouse others to an appreciation of it, despite the fact that she is on "a mean drunk," remembering the death of her violin-playing young brother.

These characters may be familiar—and not only from other of Mr. Williams's plays—but they are observed with immense accuracy and compassion. Apart from the usual dialogue, Mr. Williams has written for each of the characters an interior monologue on their aspirations. These, in general, seem redundant. They add little to what we have already discovered and do nothing but slow the pace of the play. The exception is a speech by the bar's owner, Monk, in which he tells how much his customers mean to him, how his bar is like a home to him, where he is surrounded by his "family." The effect here is both hilarious and strangely touching, due to the disparity of Monk's vision—delivered by Peter Jones in a wonderfully deadpan way—and the actuality of the moment: the bar contains but three people, two of them, Bill and Steve, lost in their fantasies as they are simultaneously groped by the hungry Violet.

There are moments of forced symbolism, as the bar's radio broadcasts warnings of fog to small craft in the area and Doc makes platitudinous statements about "vulnerable human vessels." And the writing goes over the top into sentimentality as Leona recalls her dead brother: "His eyes were two pieces of heaven in a human face."

But the portraits of these lonely people failing to make contact with each other is compassionate and funny and true. Booze is an unreliable anesthetic and brings no companionship—by the end of the evening the group is split, with Doc in flight after bungling an operation, Quentin seeking a less willing pickup, and Leona determined to travel on elsewhere.

Vivian Matalon's direction and Saul Radomsky's setting both serve the author well. The acting, too, is full of individuality, although it is the two women who are given the best opportunities. Frances de La Tour is especially fine as Violet, and Elaine Stritch, last seen in London stopping the show in the musical "Company," makes a memorable drunk of Leona, rasping out witticisms with perfect timing, as effective in repose as she is in her high-energy outbursts.

* * *

The Japanese percussionist



Stomu Yamash'ta who with his Red Buddha Theatre is appearing at London's Roundhouse.

Stomu Yamash'ta was a far more dramatic performer on his own, in his virtuoso solo displays, than as writer, producer, and director of "The Man From the East," performed by his Red Buddha Theatre, which has arrived at the Roundhouse after a three-month season in Paris.

The evening, although colorful and exotic and resourceful in its mixture of Eastern and Western music and theatrical traditions, is rarely completely successful. This is partly due to the nature of the piece, a series of mimed episodes to vigorous music, which are connected only by the reappearing figures of a lame girl and a hunchback, devices which are not strong enough to make for any unity.

The group lacks the theatrical means to carry out its intentions. In the second episode, "The Festival of Peace," after a group dance, the lame girl is carried off by spirits from hell. According to the program, "when the dancers return, there is a deep sense of loss." In the event, no deep sense of anything was conveyed by the dancers' ragged banner waving to a cacophony from the musicians.

It was noticeable that the audience, who clapped the actors politely at the end, gave a standing ovation to the musicians who wandered from jazz to rock to Japanese sonorities and back again, with no discernible reasons for their changes in style.

Music-theater, says Mr. Yamash'ta, is too new a field to ruin. But much that happened on stage was hardly new, drawing on the abundant clichés of experimental theater, including the obligatory flashlights shone in the faces of the audience and a dance to strobe lighting.

The best moments came in the scenes of modern city life, with a good use of expressive masks, and in a simple tale of an old woman being carried by her son to a mountaintop and left to die in the snow. This had a narrative purpose that the other episodes lacked. Bright and beautiful the Red Buddha Theatre often is, but it is also inconsequential.

* * *

A revival of Shelagh Delaney's "A Taste of Honey," first staged by Joan Littlewood's Theatre Workshop in 1958, when the author was 19, opens at the Young Vic on Wednesday, directed by Pam Brighton.

Peter Handke's "Kaspar," first staged in Germany in 1968, receives its British premiere at the Almost Free Theatre on Tuesday, starring Henry Woolf in the title role.

The Act Inn's lunchtime season of one-man plays continues on Monday with the opening of "Nobbs," adapted from a short story by George Moore and starring Allan McClelland.

N.Y. Entertainment:

'Tango' Gets Luke-Warm Welcome

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times critics rate the new movies:

"Last Tango in Paris," directed by Italian Bernardo Bertolucci, received reserved praise from Vincent Canby of The New York Times. He calls the film "beautiful, courageous, foolish, romantic and reckless" and compares the director to "a high diving champion, drunk on enthusiasm, who dares to dive from the high board knowing well that the pool is half-empty. The stunt comes off, but the dive is less grand than we might expect from what we've heard and read, and especially what we know of Bertolucci. I mention this at the outset because the film is being so overpraised (and overpriced) that many disappointed people may be reluctant to indulge its failures, thus to miss its achievements, which are considerable." The best things in the movie, Canby says, are "the set scenes, riotous, furious, frenzied celebrations of the differences between men and women. Oddly enough, I found them funnier, occasionally more embarrassing, even more philosophical, than erotic." The film is about Paul (Marlon Brando) and his sexual encounters with Jeanne (Maria Schneider). At first, she wants to know more about him, and he doesn't even want to know her name. Then the tables turn. Little by little, Paul reveals himself... and finally admits that he loves the girl. "There's a little bit of the simplistic foolishness of 'Love Story,'" Canby says.

"Steelyard Blues," Vincent Canby says, "is an appealing movie if only because all of the people connected with it seem so utterly convinced that they are making a Third World film disguised in the shape of an eccentric caper comedy." In it, Veldini (Donald Sutherland) plans the demolition of every car in America manufactured between 1940 and 1960. "He is, of course," Canby writes, "the visionary loser, who by the definition of this film is a positive force for true freedom and justice. So is Iris (Jane Fonda), a $100-a-night hooker who does not know she is being humiliated until she is beaten up by the police." Alan Myerson directed.

"Shamus," is, Roger Greenspun says, "a game but not especially good movie that means to put the private eye back into some kind of current relevance." The case that the shamus, McCoy (Burt Reynolds), breaks involves the plot of an icy millionaire, Hume (Ron Weyland) to export government arms illegally. The film, Greenspun says, is "full of appealing New York locations and much inventive action," but it "ultimately amounts to little more than the kind of situation melodrama that the movies these days offer for excitement."

British Porcelain on the Rise

By Souren Melikian

LONDON (IHT).—English porcelain is attracting a larger circle of buyers. Until the past few years, the field was left to the English upper class which used it as tableware and sought replacements when necessary. Occasionally someone collected it for decorative purposes.

But now the audience includes collectors, among them many Americans, who look for pieces they regard as objets d'art rather than dishes to be used at teatime. And this has meant new trends in taste.

As long as pieces were bought for decoration or tea, the most popular were the more elaborate types produced in the 1760s and 1770s. Firing techniques were then fully mastered by English potters and the perfect modeling and undergiaze decoration, with its sophisticated color schemes, had the flamboyant quality that went well with Chippendale furniture.

Radically Different

The collector's attitude is radically different. He looks for pieces that have an experimental quality and which heralded new trends in their own time.

At Christie's sale on Wednesday, a record for British porcelain was set with the £9,450 a London dealer paid for what the catalogue described as "an important and unrecorded Worcester bowl decorated in the atelier of James Giles."

However, the most striking example of the new trend was the oval Chelsea salt dish with fluted sides which sold for £1,365. This was twice the estimate given by Christie's specialist in British porcelain, Christopher Elwes, whose other estimates were otherwise remarkably accurate. The reason for this high price paid by London dealer Winifred Williams was primarily the so-called triangle marking on the underside which singled it out as a very early piece, probably prior to 1750. In addition, it carried an incised M which, as Elwes pointed out, is probably the modeler's mark. Although the modeler has not been identified, the mark made the dish more interesting to collectors.

In contrast to that high price, another very good piece, which would have been among the most expensive wares some 15 years ago, went for much less money than the salt dish—£840. This was a Chelsea dovecote (43 centimeters high) modeled as a castle with four turrets, a central one pierced with windows. Fourteen doves are perched in various places; one is stalked by a fox on the base of "rocks." Encrusted flowers further enrich this piece.

The type is rare, Elwes says. He knows of two other examples, one in Woburn Abbey in England and the other discussed by F. S. MacKenna in a book called "Chelsea Porcelain, the Red Anchor Wars" (plate 46) and assumes there are fewer than 10 such pieces extant. But, he says, its elaborate character and later period, established by the Red Anchor mark, now make it far less desirable than it was when rococo reigned supreme.

Another Instance

Another significant instance of collectors' attitudes and their bearing on prices is the record-breaking bowl itself. In this case, the added value is not due to an early period, for the bowl belongs to the classical period of Worcester pottery, but to the great rarity of the piece. The fact is that it was unknown—always an incentive to collectors who like to be the first on record as owner of an important piece whatever their field of interest.

The bowl happens to be a key piece in the history of the workshop and calls for erudite comments, which Elwes makes at length in the sale's catalogue. This is a sign of the times. Some years ago catalogues were terser, for scholarly considerations did not weigh so heavily with buyers.

The high figures should not discourage collectors with more modest means. British porcelain, apart from the early experimental pieces, was produced in vast quantities and there are still masses of it available. On the whole, prices are very stable and therefore predictable.

At every sale there are bargains. Wednesday, my choice would have been a Worcester fluted milk jug and cover decorated with trailing vines; it sold for £336 which was a bit on the cheap side in view of its quality.

While the British porcelain market has been following a trend comparable to that of British silver, where the collectors' views now also tend to prevail against the former criteria of decoration, it is still characterized by one marked—and pleasant—difference. It is not yet bedeviled by investors' speculative influence.

The Art Market

Cole Porter in Vienna

A new staging of Cole Porter's "Kiss Me, Kate" is scheduled as the next production at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna, with Helmut Käutner as stage director and designer, choreography by William Millié, and under the musical leadership of Johannes Fehring. Harald Serafin and Naemi Priegel are cast in the principal parts. The premiere is scheduled for Feb. 9.

Egyptian Mummy

DETROIT, Feb. 2 (AP).—An autopsy on a 2,600-year-old Egyptian mummy has turned up a perfectly preserved heart, said a team of experts at Wayne State University's School of Medicine. The experts said that the mummy, the remains of a 35-year-old man, was one of the best specimens ever studied.

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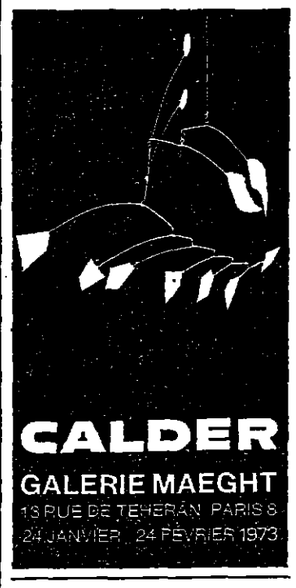
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83	64⅝	AbbtLb 1.16	164	26	72¾	70¾	70⅞	—1⅝
62¼	41½	ACF Ind 2.40	67	12	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
18½	13½	AcmeCley .80	12	14	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
47¾	21	AcmMR 1.50	16	23	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+1
14¾	12⅜	AdmsE 1.15e	44		13½	13	13¼	
43⅜	7¼	Ad Millis .02	8	157	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+
49½	25¼	Addresso .60	65	12	26¼	26¼	26½	— ⅛
27	13⅝	Admiral	42	8	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
77⅝	54½	AdmaLie 1.68	373	11	66¼	64¼	65⅜	— ⅛
60½	25	AdmaLf pf 2	2		57	56½	56½	—1½
17	7⅝	Aquirre Co	24	42	14	14	14	— ⅛
31½	24¼	AnmansHF	231	9	25⅝	24¾	24⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	6½	Al.eann Inc	4	18	7	6¾	7	+
78¼	53½	Air Prod .58b	19	24	73⅜	73¼	73½	— ⅛
43¼	14⅛	Airco .80	774	9	14⅜	13¾	14¼	— ⅛
5¾	3	AJ Industries	60	6	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
25½	25	Alcoma 1a	10	15	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
18	15	Ala Gas 1.10	11	9	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
269	102	AleP pf8.38	2450		106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	— ⅛
34½	19½	Alaska Inters	147	17	33	33	33	— ⅛
29¾	20½	AlbertoC .32	9	19	25		24¾	24¾
17¾	11⅜	Albrtsn .36a	146	12	16	16	16	— ⅛
26⅜	17¾	AlcanAlu .80	154	13	24¾	24½	24½	
16⅞	8	AcroStand .24	64	8	9		9¼	+ ⅛
40⅛	32¼	AlcoLab 1.44	105	56	33¼	36⅜	36⅜	— ⅛
8¾	7½	Alexandrs .10e	23	32	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15	11⅝	AlfALfe .24e	51	24	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	AllegCp .28e	23	11	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
31⅞	13⅜	AllegLud.m 1	27	10	25¾	24½	24½	—1
44½	38	AllegLud pf 3	2			41½	14½	41½
24⅝	19¾	AllegPw 1.40	46	9	21¼	21¼	22½	— ⅛
31½	15	AllenGp 1.24t	59	11	15⅞	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
36¾	26⅛	Allied Ch 1.20	259	12	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
49⅜	33¾	Allid Mnt .65b	18	31	41¾	41⅜	41¾	
25	18¼	AlldMills .75	2	14	23⅜	23¼	23½	— ⅛
25¼	16⅜	Allied Pd .68	13	8	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
39¾	27¼	AlliedSIr 1.40	18	11	33¾	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
62	54	AlliedSIr pf 4	280		62	62	62	
8⅝	4¾	Allied Super	23	15	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	AlisChal .22e	56	16	10¾	10½	10½	
23⅜	12⅞	AllrgiAut .48	1	12	12⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
19½	14¼	AlphaPI .16e	9	8	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
63	36⅝	Alcoa 1.80	89	11	54⅜	53¾	54	— ⅛
18¼	11⅞	AMBAC .52	51	12	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	21¾	Amer Bk 1.20	8	12	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
54¾	34⅝	AmHess .30r	568	34	44¾	43¾	43¾	+1
89¼	87½	AmeH pf3.50	101		97	94¾	93½	—2
49¾	29	A AirFil .42	76	28	30⅞	29¾	29¾	—1⅛
67⅛	18	Am Airlin	4511	118	18	17⅛	17¾	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅛	A Baker .20	3		9¾	9⅝	9⅝	—
49¼	39⅛	A Brnds 2.50	x245	9	45¾	47⅜	47⅝	— ⅞
61½	51¼	AmBdcst 1.20	216	17	66¼	64¾	65¼	+ ⅛
51½	42¼	AmBldgM .8	23	32	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
60½	25	Am Can 2.50	134	10	25¼	25	25⅛	
28¾	24½	A Can pf1.75	2		25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
9¼	5⅛	AmCam .29f	23	13	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
28⅞	22¼	A CeniM 2.32	26	10	26¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
28¼	19½	Am Chain 1	11	12	21	20¾	21	
37½	21	ACrySug 1.40	1	14	35½	35½	35½	
40¾	28¾	A Cyan 1.25	394	13	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
28⅜	17¾	Am Distill 1	11	15	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅛
46⅛	43¾	AmDisTel .43	36	34	58¾	58¾	58¾	
11⅜	6⅝	ADualV pf1.50	25		9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
19½	12¼	ADuV pf.844	25		13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
82	25¾	AmElPw 1.80	483	11	29¾	28⅜	29¼	
9⅛	2¼	Am Exp Ind	47		2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
53⅞	7⅜	Am Exp pf	2160		8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
24	16	Am Fin 1.10	25	11	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
63½	18	AmFin pf1.50	250		19¼	19¼	19¾	+ ⅛
29	26	A GnBd 2.65a	53		28¼	27¾	28	— ⅛
42⅜	28	AGenCv .72e	21		28¾	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
23¾	16	A Genins .52	84	8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
42⅜	28	A Genin pf1.80	34	11	29	29	29¼	— ⅛
17⅜	11¼	AmHoist .40b	54	11	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
126½	86	A Home 1.77	328	38	125¼	123½	124⅝	— ⅜
188	129	A Home pf 2	4		186	185	185	
55⅜	37⅞	Am Hosp .27	194	48	47½	46¾	47⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9	Aminves .53	24	8	11¼	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
47⅝	25	A Medical .12	95	19	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	8⅛	A Medicorp	194	8	8⅜	8¼	8½	— ⅛
33⅜	27	A Mi.Clx 1.40	182	12	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	6⅜	Am Motors	356	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
47	34½	AmNatGas 2.30	74	7	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	+ ⅛
27	16½	Am Seal .72	7	19	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
43½	25⅝	AmShip .60	6	13	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
22⅞	17½	ASmelfR 1.20	170	10	19⅛	19¾	19¾	
56⅞	34¼	AmSoAir .70	87		51¾	51	51¼	
16½	10¼	Am Stand .40	345	10	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
65	56½	A Std pf4.75	35		60	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
41⅞	30⅝	Am Sterl .52	31	23	33	32⅝	32⅝	—
9⅜	5½	AT&T wt	822		7¾	7½	7¾	
55	41⅝	Am T&T 2.80	928	11	51⅝	51¼	51⅜	— ⅛
62⅞	57	Am T&T pf 4	95		60½	60	60⅛	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	AWaWrk .60	10	7	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
17½	13¾	AWest pf 1.25	258		16⅛	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
22¾	19	AW.Upf 1.43	2570		21¼	21	21¼	
18⅞	14⅜	Ameron .65	66	7	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
26⅝	9¼	AmesDS .12e	7	8	9½	9⅜	9½	
22	16¼	Ametek .63a	21	14	17	16⅝	17	
67¼	35	AMF Inc 1.08	231	2	36⅝	36½	36½	+ ⅜
39¾	25	Amfac Inc .64	267	12	25¼	25¼	25⅜	+ ⅛
332	68½	AMP Inc .69	51	44	120	118⅛	119	— ⅛
6⅜	4½	AmpPgh .26	17	10	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
15¼	5	Ampex			6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
27¾	19⅞	Amrep Corp	158	4	10½	9⅞	10	— ⅛
28¾	26⅞	Amstar 1.70	25	8	27¼	27	27	— ⅛
55¼	41¼	mstr pf2.65	1		42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	
10	8⅞	Amstar pf.68	5		9	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
45⅜	35⅝	Amsted 2.40	7	8	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Amtel .20	25	9	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
23⅜	15⅜	Anacon .12e	98	13	20¾	20½	20¾	
38½	26¼	Anch Hock 1	20	9	25⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
14½	7⅜	Ancorp .08b	1	2	8		7⅞	
69	43¾	AndCls 1.20b	41	18	43¾	43¾	43¾	
20⅞	12¾	Angelica .10	41	9	15⅜	15⅛	15½	+ ⅜
27⅛	13¼	Apache .32b	25	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
39	25⅝	ApcoOil .89t	27	12	25⅝	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
15⅝	⅛	Apeco Cp .16	81	15	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
81¾	.3	APL Corp	9	m0	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
25	16½	APL pf C1.06	2		17¼	17¼	17¾	— ⅛
15	6¾	Applied Mag	27	19	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
887	123⅝	ARA Svc 1.32	28	32	149¾	148⅛	149¼	+1¾
23	10¾	ArcataN .14	13	12	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
25½	21½	ArchDan .50	57	11	22½	21¾	22	— ⅛
40⅜	8¼	Arctic Entrp	42	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	17¾	ArfdPSv 1.16	31	9	22⅜	22¼	22¾	
33¾	16	ArkBest .40	36	10	21	20¼	20¼	— ½
7⅛	2⅜	Arkans D Str	32		3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
24⅝	9⅛	Arlen RltyDv	464	13	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
25⅞	18⅞	Armco Stl 1	126	9	22¾	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅛
31¾	28¼	Armc pf 2.10	10		30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
44⅞	25¾	Armst Ck .80	186	16	28¼	25¾	26	
60	52	Armck pf3.75	x40		56		55	+1
45	33¾	Arm Rub 1.60	8	8	37¼	36⅞	37	
22⅞	18¼	Aro Cp .90b	2	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
80	21⅝	Arvin Ind .92	186	10	22⅜	22¼	22½	— ⅛
35	23½	Ashld Oil 2.20	10	30¼	29½	29½	30	— ⅛
9	5¾	AshlO p .40	5		5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
10¼	6⅜	Assd Brew	3		7¼	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
59⅛	42⅜	AsdDGd 1.30	93	15	45⅝	44¾	45⅜	+ ⅜
33⅛	28⅜	AssdSp 1.20b	1	12	30	30	30	
14	6½	Assd Transp	14		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
16¾	11	Athlone .40b	11	8	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
24	20¼	AtlcoMt 2.25e	165	9	22⅜	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
24	20¾	AtlCyEl 1.47	610	22	79	77½	78	—2¼
48⅜	47⅜	Atl RichfId 2	611			54½	54½	
57⅜	52	AtlRch pf2.75	z200			13½	13½	—4½
137½	81	AtlR Rich pf 3	4			57¾	57	
68¼	42¾	AtlRch pf2.80	74			2¼	2½	
3¾	2	Atlas Corp	18	83	2¾	9¾	9¾	
86	61⅛	ATO Inc .12	78	11	9½	73	71¾	— ⅛
99¾	66	Autom Data	220	54	73	72	72	— ⅛
9½	6¾	Automtn Ind	242	14	6½	6¾	6¾	
38⅜	28⅝	Avco Corp	78	7	13½	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
6	3	Avco Cp wt	49		3½		3¼	
82⅜	42¼	Avco pf3.50	20		43	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
44	24	AveryPd .25	20	63	42⅝	42	42½	+ ⅛
62¼	32¾	Avis Inc .30a	213	25	45½	45	45	— ⅛
29¼	10⅜	Avnet Inc .30b	98	8	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
39¾	24	Avon Pd 1.35	225	58	127½	126	126½	— ⅛
38	16⅜	AztecOil 1.12t	9	60	25¼	25	25	— ⅛

B

85⅛	29¼	BabckWx .35	88	13	24½	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛	
15⅜	8½	BacheCo .10e	50	6	8¾	8½	8½		
23¾	22⅜	Baker Ind .16	41	36	23¼	23¼	23¼		
78¾	39⅝	BakrOlIT .70	17	30	67¼	67¼	67½	+ ⅛	
33⅞	27¼	BaldnLk 1.50	172	10	29¾	28½	28½	— ⅜	
68	51⅞	Balt pf B4.50	z60		65¾	65	65¼	+ ⅛	
25	22	BanCal 1.34	23	11	24	23½	23½	+ ⅛	
72⅝	51⅞	Bandag Inc	22	49	63¼	62¾	63¼	+ ⅛	
19½	9⅜	Bangor Punt	62	16	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛	
44	37¼	Bank of NY 2	46	9	41½	40¾	41½	— ⅛	
38¾	21	Bnk pfVa .80	46	18	35	35	35¼	— ⅛	
49¾	52¾	BankTr 3	94	10	43½	42½	43¼	+ ⅛	
53¾	35¼	BarbOil 1.44f	406	47	35¾	34	34½	—1⅝	
42	33½	BardCR .12a	21	10	28¾	28	28	— ⅛	
30¼	28½	BarnMf 2.69e	4		8¼		8¼		
74	7	Basic Inc .40	z700		29¾	29¾	29¾		
24½	29¼	Basic pf2.50	7	18	12½	12½	12½		
15½	9¼	BatesMf .20e	4		17¾	17¾	18⅞	— ⅜	
19⅝	14⅜	Bates Mf pf 1	75	10	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛	
46½	28	Bathind .20	237	17	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛	
45⅜	31¼	BauschLb .42	238	76	55	54	54⅜	+ ⅛	
61⅜	35¼	BaxtLab .15	2	11	13¼	13⅛	13⅛		
13⅜	11⅛	BaytC Inf .50	229	20	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛	
30¼	27	Bearings .52	5	26	28¾	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛	
39¼	27	BeatFds .62	229	20	28½	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅛	
57	36¾	Beckman .30	5	26	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛	
80¾	33¼	BectDick .35	135	31	40½	39¾	39⅞		
25⅝	18	BeechAir .66	34	13	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅛	
21½	12⅜	BelcoPet .25r	165	10	14⅞	13¾	13¾	—1⅛	
30⅞	22¾	Belden 1.20	15	11	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛	
25¾	13¾	BellHem .30b	4	14	14⅜	14¼	14½	+ ⅛	
73⅜	38⅜	Bel Now .60a	92	14	41¾	41¾	42	— ⅛	
28	16⅜	Bemis Co .80	6	10	23⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛	
32¾	40¾	Bendix 1.60	86	12	44⅛	43½	43¾	— ⅛	
79⅛	62	Bendix pf 3		7	66	66	66	— ⅛	
35⅜	36⅝	BenefCp 1.10	439	10	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ⅜	
244⅜	174	Benef pf5.50	6		186	186	186	—4	
63¼	57	Benefi pf4.50	250			60½	60½	— ⅛	
217½	90	Benefi pf4.20	22			93¾	94½	+2½	
36⅝	32	Benfi Spf 2.50	2149		33	33	33	— ⅛	
9⅝	3¼	Banguet	125	6	3⅜	3⅛	3¼		
56½	40	BigThre .52b	4	21	48⅜	48	48	—1	
119½	77	BlackDkr1b	95	51	113½	113¾	113¾	+1	
22⅜	6⅛	BlairJohn .48	74	9	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛	
24¼	16¾	Bliss Laug 1	11	8	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	
42½	16¾	Block HR .24	108	19	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛	
52¾	25⅜	Blue Bell .65	226	12	33½	32¾	32¾	— ⅜	
17⅛	8	Bobbie Brks	56	10	8¼	8	8⅛		
16⅞	10	Boeing Co .40	x190	21	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛	
20⅝	9	Boise Casc	484		10⅝	10⅝	10½		
12⅜	6¼	Bond Ind	3		6⅜	6¾	6¾		
33½	23½	BkMonth 1.38	6	10	26⅝	26	26¼	+ ⅛	
32⅛	24⅝	Borden 1.20	248	13	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛	
38⅛	29½	BorgWar 1.35	402	11	32⅛	31½	31¾	— ⅛	
18⅛	4⅞	Bormeus	21		5¼		5¼	— ⅛	
40⅛	33⅛	BosEds 2.44	31	10	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛	
118	110¼	Bos Ed pf8.88	2180		115	114¾	114¾	—1¼	
23⅝	13⅜	Bourns Inc	3	77	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛	
30¼	13⅛	BranAir .50t	619	15	13⅞	13	13⅛	— ⅛	
63⅜	35	Briggs& 1.20a	32	14	34⅛	34¼	34⅛	+ ⅛	
73⅜	55⅞	BrlnI Ally 1.20	230	26	68½	67¾	68		
49¾	40⅛	BrstNy pf 2	12		44		43⅝	+ ⅛	
16	12⅜	BrlPet .42e	135	23	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛	
45⅜	31⅜	BdwyHal .70	33	24	42		40½	41½	+ 1⅛
77	53⅜	BdwyHal pf 2	32c		70¾		68¾	69¾	+ ⅛
31⅜	22⅝	BrkwyGls .72	12	8	23⅛		23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
26⅞	22⅜	BrktymUG 1.72	14	10	24⅝		24¼	24½	+ ⅛
13¼	7¾	Brown Co	25	12	12¼		12¼	12⅜	
40⅜	30⅛	BrwnGp 1.50	20	10	32		31⅜	31⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	11¼	BrwnShp .20	4		12¼		12¼	12½	— ⅛
36¾	24⅛	BrwnFerr .08	115	38	28		29⅛	29⅜	— ⅛
55⅞	26	Brunswck .24	161	15	29⅛		29	29⅛	+ ⅛
35	25	BruthW .40e	12	10	25¾		25½	25½	— ⅛
30	22¾	Bucy Er 1.20	63	11	24¾		24½	24½	+ ⅛
47¾	25⅛	BuffFrg 1.20	6	13	25		25⅞	26	+ ⅜
19⅞	11⅜	BulovaW .65	24	11	17		16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
14	9¾	BunkrRa .02e	145	14	9⅞		9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
42¾	28	BunkR pf1.30	14		28		27½	27½	— ⅛
40	30	Burl Ind1.40	171	16	31¾		32¼	32¼	— ⅜
80¼	39	BurlNor 1.50	59	11	41⅞		41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
8⅜	7½	BurlNor pf.55	17		7⅞		7⅞	7⅞	
41⅜	25¾	Burndy .70	3	18	30		29¾	29¾	

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e	
23⅝	14	Burrghs .64	196	46	226⅛	219	219⅛	— ½	
13⅞	7	Bush Univ		12		8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ¼

C

30⅜	23⅜	CabCab 2.12a	7	12	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛	
46⅝	33½	CabotCp .70a	4	11	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅛	
16	6	Cadence Ind	27	7	7½	7¼	7½		
8	4½	Caesars Wrld	45	10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝		
99⅛	61⅛	Cal Finanl	84	7	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛	
137⅛	81¼	Callahn Mng	21	32	102½	101⅛	101½	— ½	
45¼	21	CampRL .50a	91	36	43¾	43½	43½	+ ⅛	
35⅝	25¼	CampSp 1.18	14	15	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅛	
9⅜	5⅛	Cdn Brew	5	21	6		5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18⅜	14¼	Cdn Pac .70e	84	16	18½	17⅝	18		
		CdnP fn.70e	24		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝		
18⅜	13½	CanalR 1.20	22	17	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛	
64½	48	Can CBdcstg	37	24	55½	54¼	54½	—1½	
31¼	22⅛	CapitHold .52	211	30	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅛	
75	58	Carbrun 1.60	38	14	67¾	66	66	—1⅜	
25	19⅞	Carlisle .62	63	12	24¾	24½	24⅝	— ⅛	
85	72	CaroC&Oh 5	2300		76	75	75	—1⅜	
21	11	CaroFrst .36	46	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼		
32½	24	CaroPLf 1.52	117	9	27⅛	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛	
27	18	CarpTec .80	16	9	22¼	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜	
31	22½	CarrierCp .43	55	19	26	25⅞	26		
31¾	17¾	CartWal .40a	299	13	20	19⅝	19½	— ⅛	
28¾	15½	CastleCke .60	48	18	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛	
70⅛	46¾	CarTr 1.40	280	17	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	— ⅛	
10	5¼	Cavnsh Com	111	3	5¼	5	5	— ⅛	
7⅝	3⅜	CCI Corp	14		3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛	
22⅝	12½	CCICo pfA	6		14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
37	22	CcoCorp .97	15	9	22¼	22	22¼		
73	33½	ClansCp 2	337	10	34½	33⅝	34	+ ⅛	
63½	55½	Clan pfA4.50	11		58⅜	58¼	58⅜	— ⅛	
30	17⅜	Cncoln .10h	319	14	19⅜	19	19⅛		
26	21¾	CnHud 1.52	7	7	23	22¾	22¾		
28½	22	CnIIIL 1.68	5	9	23½	23	23½	+ ⅛	
28⅞	16⅜	CnIIPS 1.20	35	11	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛	
26¾	19⅜	CnLaE 1.08	8	13	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜		
19⅞	16⅛	CnMPw 1.36	17	17	18	17¾	17¾		
53	39½	CnSoW 2.16	64	14	48	46⅝	48	+1⅛	
32	22⅜	Cn Soya 1	27	11	26⅛	26¼	26½		
35½	16⅝	CnTilU .96	55	12	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛	
17⅜	12⅜	CrroCp .48a	63	10	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜		
35⅜	25	Cessna .80	78	14	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛	
4⅝	2¼	Chadbrn Inc	28		2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛	
30⅞	17⅜	Champin .84	397	10	18	17¼	17½	— ⅛	
76	71¼	Chml pf5.50	z30		72	72	72		
31½	21½	Chml pf1.20	244		20½	20	20⅛	— ⅛	
52	35½	ChampS 1.28		27	14	44⅝	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	23	Charr NY 2	85	10	24⅝	23¾	23¾	— ⅛	
13	10⅜	ChasFd .66	16	13	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛	
66¾	52	ChasMan 2	86	12	57½	57¼	57⅜		
70	46½	ChasT 4.78	58	14	69½	67½	69½	+1½	
24⅛	15⅛	Chckr Mo	2	117	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛	
18⅛	10⅞	Chksa							

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FINANCE

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEB. 3-4, 1973

Germany Acts to Stem Dollar Flow

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The West German government decided late tonight on a series of tight currency exchange controls after the German central bank absorbed an estimated $700 million and other European central banks purchased massive amounts of dollars to keep the currency above its floor level.

West Germany has been hardest hit by the speculative, and inflationary, flow of dollars that began after Italy established a two-tier exchange rate for the lira two weeks ago.

In the past two days the Bundesbank is estimated to have purchased about $1 billion to support the battered U.S. currency.

Following an emergency cabinet meeting tonight, Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt said the government decided that non-residents must obtain Bundesbank permission to buy shares in West German companies on domestic stock exchanges.

Also, importers will be prevented from obtaining special terms of payment, which add to the dollar inflow, and foreign firms will be stopped from sending money into the country through their subsidiaries.

Mr. Schmidt also said the government would introduce a bill in parliament allowing the central bank to freeze all money borrowed abroad and brought into the country by German firms. The move will take about three weeks to pass through parliament, Mr. Schmidt said.

Mr. Schmidt stressed that there is no question of altering the mark parity either by revaluation or a float.

The measures taken today followed consultation with the United States and EEC countries, some of whom might well take similar action this weekend, Mr. Schmidt said.

The decisions by the Bonn cabinet put an end to speculation that West Germany might decide to set up a two-tier market for the deutsche mark or even float the mark.

Rumors that Germany could take such action added to an already tense situation on foreign currency exchanges in Western Europe today. It is believed that about $1 billion was purchased in dollar support action by European central banks today alone.

The huge support operation helped the dollar to close above its floor level in most financial centers. The floor is the point at which state banks are obliged by international monetary rules to buy dollars to support the rate.

The Bank of England's reason for buying dollars was different from that of other central banks. The British government floated the pound last June because British export goods had become uncompetitive on world markets as a result of the high rate fixed for the pound in the Smithsonian agreement of December, 1971.

The pound floated down at the mercy of market forces from more than $2.50 to about $2.35. This represented a devaluation of the pound by about 10 percent from its Smithsonian level of $2.605.

Today the Bank of England was believed to have bought about $100 million, forcing the pound rate back to $2.3760.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 3.1540 marks, up from yesterday's 3.1495. In Zurich, the dollar edged up from 3.5925 Swiss francs to 3.59875, while in Paris, it moved off the floor level of 5.0005 francs to 5.0250.

But the U.S. currency weakened again in both Amsterdam, to 3.1720 guilders from 3.1760, and in Milan, from 581.50 official lire to 581.05.

U.K. Broker to Buy Share in NYSE House

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—James Capel & Co., a London stockbroker, said today it plans to acquire a major interest in the New York brokerage house of Winmill, Jones & Walker Inc.

If approved by the London Stock Exchange, the move would mark the first acquisition by a British brokerage house of an interest in a New York Stock Exchange firm.

Bonn Widens Payment Gap

FRANKFURT, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—West Germany's basic payments balance showed a preliminary surplus of 14.24 billion deutsche marks for 1972, up from a surplus of 6.92 billion DM in 1971, the Bundesbank reported today.

The overall payments balance was 15.19 billion marks in surplus in 1972 on preliminary returns, compared with a surplus of 10.99 billion DM in 1971.

The basic balance comprises current accounts and long-term capital transactions. The overall balance takes into account all positions including changes in drawing rights and positions at the International Monetary Fund.

The preliminary 1972 current accounts surplus was 1.71 billion DM, up from a surplus of 584 million marks in 1971.

This is all the more surprising because economics ministry experts and bank analysts only last November predicted a 1-billion-mark deficit in the 1972 current accounts.

While the Bundesbank's balance of payments report did not explain the surprise current accounts surplus, central bank analysts said it was the result of sharp increases in the trade surplus during the last quarter of 1972.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 2, 1973

	Today	Previous
Ster. (§ per £).	2.3760	2.3695
Belg. fr. (A)....	43.40-.50	43.60-.65
Belg. fr. (B)....	43.80-.85	43.80-.82
Deutsche mark.	3.1540-60	3.1495
Danish krone..	6.8200-50	—
Escudo.....	26.80-.70	26.60-.70
Fr. fr. (A).....	5.005-.010	4.9900-.9925
Fr. fr. (B).....	5.005-.010	5.0095-.01225
Guilder.....	3.1720-60	3.1720-35
Israeli pound..	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	606-611	603-611
Lira (B)	581-582	581.00-.75
Peseta.....	63.460-.485	63.45-.46
Schilling.....	22.78-.82	22.78-.83
Sw. krona.....	4.7040-60	4.7040-60
Swiss franc....	3.8150-.8250	3.80-.60
Yen	298-300	300.60-301

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Yen Fears Spark Big Tokyo Sales Of Stock, Dollars

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Fears of another yen revaluation caused heavy sellings of dollars and a record decline in stock prices today as confusion reigned on the Tokyo foreign exchange and stock markets.

The stock market average plunged by a record 246.65 points to close at 4,620.52, nearly 10 percent below its level of four days ago.

There was frantic selling by scared investors and institutions on the stock exchange after Bank of Japan governor Tadashi Sasaki warned parliament of possible new measures to curb rampant inflation. This was taken as meaning the bank would raise its official discount rate to tighten the money supply.

Stockbrokers believed this would create new pressure for expanding exports, which are already giving Japan a record trade surplus, and increase the chances of another yen revaluation.

DM Float Rumors

The heavy selling of dollars that started yesterday on the exchange market accelerated today as rumors spread that the deutsche mark might float, with the yen almost certainly forced to follow suit.

The central bank, which bought $60 million yesterday stepped in to support the currency again today with purchases of $170 million at the intervention point of 301.10 yen.

Komatsu Net Up 77%; Showa Has Decline of 72%

TOKYO, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—Komatsu Ltd., a machinery maker, reported today a sharp 78.7 percent rise in profits for the half-year ended Dec. 31, while chemicals and metals producer Showa Denko said its net profits slumped 71.8 percent in the six months ended Dec. 27.

Komatsu said net profits were 4.93 billion yen ($16 million), up from 2.79 billion yen in the year-earlier period. Sales rose to 121.6 billion yen from 101.9 billion yen.

Showa Denko reported net profits of 249 million yen, down from 883 million yen a year earlier and sales of 92 billion yen compared with 83 billion yen.

Komatsu said its sharp upturn was due to heavy government spending and active investment in housing. It noted extremely strong demand for construction equipment. Sales of industrial machinery also advanced, the company said.

Fed to Study Foreign Bank Activity in U.S

Probe Could Bring U.S. Rule Changes

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board has set up a steering committee to review the activities of foreign banks in the United States and the foreign operations of U.S. banks.

Once the review is complete it may lead to new banking legislation and changes in Fed regulations, the board said. Chairman of the committee will be Fed governor George Mitchell.

From 1965 to 1972, the board noted, assets of agencies and branches of foreign banks located in the United States have increased three-fold to about $13 billion, while the assets of foreign branches of U.S. banks increased eight-fold to about $75 billion.

This substantial growth has underlined the need for the review, which has been continuing informally for some time and led governor Mitchell and governor Dewey Daane, another committee member to visit several European central banks to discuss the international activities of multinational banks.

But the Fed stressed that the current study is focused on structural aspects of bank activities and does not extend to the volume and types of international flows of funds through such institutions.

Informed sources said the committee would be looking at the principle of reciprocity in international banking—where, say, a U.S. bank establishes a branch in a foreign country and by agreement creates an opening for a domestic bank of that country to set up a branch in the United States. There have been disagreements about this principle in the past.

Factory Orders For Durables Dip .9 Percent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods declined $347 million, or 0.9 percent, in December to $37.27 billion following a downward-revised 2.3 percent gain in November, the Commerce Department reported today.

Inventories for all manufacturing industries rose 0.8 percent, or $770 million, to $107.18 billion in December following a 0.3 percent gain in November.

Shipments of durable goods declined 1.1 percent, or $414 million, to $38.34 billion in December following a 1.8 percent increase the previous month.

The inventories-to-shipments ratio for all manufacturing industries rose to 1.62 from November's 1.60.

Unfilled orders for durable goods rose $935 million, or 1.2 percent, to $80.98 billion following a 1.1 percent November gain.

Outlay on Construction Rises 2 Percent in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—U.S. construction spending ran at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $129.6 billion in December, up 2 percent from November's downward-revised $126.7 billion, the Commerce Department said today.

Construction spending in 1972 was $123.4 billion seasonally-adjusted, up 13 percent from $109.4 billion in 1971.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Japan Said to Get Abu Dhabi Oil

Japan Line, a leading tanker operator, will sign a major oil purchase contract with Abu Dhabi on Feb. 5, the newspaper Asahi Shimbun reports. The company declines to comment, but Asahi says the contract, calling for a down-payment of $150 million, will give Japan Line the right to buy all of the oil Abu Dhabi will secure as a result of the recent capital participation agreements between international oil companies and oil producing nations in the Mideast. The purchase price for 1973 is expected to be $2.38 a barrel. The company will reportedly buy 11 million barrels of oil in the first year, rising to about 730 million barrels by 1980.

SEC to Allow Profit Forecasts

The Securities and Exchange Commission has decided to propose that companies be allowed to include profit projections in reports they file with the agency. But the commission has decided against requiring the projections, a plan that had been under consideration and was favored by some SEC staff members. The SEC currently forbids such forecasts in corporate filings.

Toyo Kogyo Plans German Sales

Toyo Kogyo plans to sell its cars, including rotary-engined models, in West Germany, the only European market in which the Japanese car maker does not participate at the moment.

Toyo will establish a sales firm in Duesseldorf within two or three months. It sold 51,000 units in Western Europe last year, 17.8 percent up on the preceding year.

Japan to Build Chrysler Crickets

Chrysler reports it will offer a new Plymouth Cricket model in 1974 which will be built in Japan instead of Britain. Chrysler says "unprecedented demand" for the Avenger, Cricket and other cars and trucks it builds in Britain and sells throughout Europe was "in a large part" responsible for the decision. Thus, units assembled in Britain will go to European points only and U.S. deliveries will come from Japan.

A&P to Oppose Tender Offer

Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. chairman William J. Kane says the company will vigorously oppose Gulf & Western Industry's tender offer to purchase a block of A & P shares. He says that "quite apart from the fact that the offer of $20 a share is inadequate and not in the best interest of our shareholders, it would seem the acquisition of a large block of A & P shares by Gulf & Western raises most serious questions under the anti-trust laws."

Canadian Gas Pipeline Group Formed

Transcanada Pipeline Ltd. says a group has been formed to conduct research, investigations and planning for a project to build a natural gas pipeline from the Canadian Arctic islands to the Canadian mainland. The group consists of Transcanada, Panarctic Oils Ltd., Canadian Pacific Investments Ltd. and Tenneco Oil Co. The group, called Polar Gas Project, will study two routes surveyed by Panarctic last summer, one passing to the west of Hudson Bay and the other to the east.

Le Nickel Expects Heavy Loss

Ste. Le Nickel expects a "heavy loss" for 1972, compared with net earnings of 36.1 million francs a year earlier. For the first half of last year, the company previously reported a loss of 40.18 million francs, compared with net profit of 34.58 million francs in the like 1971 period. Sales for last year are provisionally set at 811.7 million francs, up from 745.4 million.

Prices Drop In Nervous N.Y. Session

Investors Said to Fear New Monetary Crisis

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices tumbled today as money worries on two fronts—domestic and international — far overshadowed such favorable factors as strong 1972 earnings reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 4.97 to 980.81, bringing its loss for this week to 22.73.

Over the last three weeks, the aggregate decline for the blue-chip Dow amounts to more than 58. The first stages of this sustained—and harrowing—setback followed the unveiling of the Phase 3 economic program and the fear of a speedup in the inflation pace.

But money troubles took over center stage today. The dollar came under renewed pressure in foreign exchange markets. On the domestic scene, several banks announced the long-expected increase in the prime lending rate.

Against this backdrop of worry and deepening gloom on Wall Street, only six stocks managed to register 1972-1973 highs, while 150 posted lows. Volume eased to 17.47 million shares from yesterday's 20.67 million.

Brokers said that compounding the problem was the lack of real liquidity in many stocks. The factor, in turn, stemmed partly from the absence of hordes of small investors from the marketplace.

The troubled airline group—a favorite of money managers only a year ago—was symbolized in the action of the two volume leaders. American Airlines fell 7 8 to 17 3 4, while Eastern drifted down 3 8 to 16. Both issues registered their lowest prices in more than a year.

The weakness of the airlines, in turn, was a factor in sending the Dow Jones transportation average to another closing low for the 1972-1973 period. Such action is regarded as unfavorable by many market technicians.

Amerada-Hess lacked on a point to 43 1/2, although it has reported lower fourth-quarter earnings.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex dipped 0.06 to 25.60, while declines topped advances, 527 against 323. Turnover was 3.57 million shares, compared with 4.32 million yesterday.

3 U.S. Banks Up Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (IHT). Three U.S. banks, Franklin National, Bank of New York and First Pennsylvania Bank & Trust, said today they are raising their prime rates to 6 1 4 percent from 6 percent, effective Monday.

This is the first move above the 6 percent level, and adds to increasingly strong expectations that the 6 1 4 percent rate will become industry-wide shortly.

Outlook for the Year Called Bright

U.S. Profits Surge 24%, Survey Shows

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP-DJ).—With the closing of corporate books for the fourth quarter of 1972, the United States now has seen two full years of quarterly earnings gains. The fourth period, as had been expected, resulted in profit increases along a broad industrial front—the eighth consecutive quarterly increase since the recession of 1970.

And despite the as-yet-uncertain effects of Phase 3, including the possibility of heightened wage demands, the earnings outlook for the current quarter and the remainder of 1973 is highly optimistic.

These findings come from a tabulation of fourth-quarter earnings of corporations and from interviews with corporate executives and securities analysts throughout the country. The survey shows that after-tax profits of 418 companies rose 23.7 percent in last year's fourth quarter from the like period in 1971.

As was the case in other recent quarters, good news from General Motors, the largest U.S. manufacturer, aided the overall statistical outlook. The company's indicated fourth-quarter earnings—arrived at by subtracting nine-month reported net income from the year figures—totaled $2.32 a share, compared with the prior year's $1.88.

The other major auto companies have not released their fourth-quarter results, but Ford and Chrysler are both expected to report gains for the period.

The surge in auto profits is expected to continue throughout the current quarter; the auto companies, in fact, are scheduling their biggest first-quarter production in history. And for the rest of 1973, profits are expected to continue gaining—although the rate of increase will probably be slower than in 1972.

Aid to Steel Industry

Detroit's strength in recent months was a considerable help for the steel companies. The steel industry, based on results of 20 companies, was up 87.1 percent in the fourth quarter.

Steel's outlook for the current quarter is bright. "Steel is off and marching pretty nicely" in the first quarter, says analyst James M. Bird of W. E. Hutton & Co. "They're operating at a higher level now than at any time during 1972."

Phase 3, at least for the moment, is not expected to have much effect on the steel industry's pricing policies. Price boosts for heavy products went into effect Jan. 1 and have stuck because of improving markets. However, observers say price increases on flat-rolled products probably will not occur until at least May 1 because of current competitive pressures. Such increases had earlier been viewed as likely to become effective around April 1.

The survey shows that the outlook for other major segments of U.S. industry is equally bright.

Company Reports

Alco Standard

First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	177.5	148.1
Profits (millions).	3.87	2.17
Per Share (dilut.)	0.33	0.18

Amerada Hess

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions).	20.65	25.63
Per Share	0.57	0.71
Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,351.4	1,361.8
Profits (millions).	46.23	127.03
Per Share	1.27	3.49

American Metal

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	227.9	181.2
Profits (millions).	18.76	17.24
Per Share	0.75	0.44
Year		
Revenue (millions)	863.1	756.9
Profits (millions).	66.19	55.12
Per Share	2.62	2.19

Atlantic Richfield

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,014.0	956.5
Profits (millions).	62.21	55.96
Per Share	1.10	0.99
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,828.0	3,658.0
Profits (millions).	192.52	210.53
Per Share Loss...	3.40	3.73

Control Data

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Profits (millions).	16.6	9.4
Per Share	1.03	0.63
Year		
Profits (millions).	62.3	35.7
Per Share	4.06	2.37

Florida Power & Light

Year	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	570.8	484.8
Profits (millions).	89.8	79.0
Per Share	2.69	2.56

Honeywell

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	631.2	580.8
Profits (millions)..	40.0	36.5
Per Share.....	2.12	2.02
Year		
Revenue (millions).	2,125.4	1,951.0
Profits (millions)..	82.33	69.16
Per Share.....	4.38	3.88

Krafico

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	847.4	750.5
Profits (millions)..	27.53	24.36
Per Share	0.98	0.87
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,196.8	2,959.6
Profits (millions)..	100.63*	91.35
Per Share	3.57	3.25

*Excludes extraordinary charge of $12.3 million, or 44 cents a share.

Merck

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	243.3	219.0
Profits (millions)..	36.3	33.0
Per Share	0.49	0.45
Year		
Revenue (millions).	958.2	847.9
Profits (millions)..	147.5	129.3
Per Share	1.99	1.75

Wheeling-Pitt. Steel

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions).	163.5	105.5
Profits (millions)..	3.7	—6.1
Per Share	0.79	
Year		
Revenue (millions).	607.8	528.0
Profits (millions)..	15.2	5.41
Per Share	3.33	0.64

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e
37	29¾	ShellTr	1.25e	2	15	32¼	32½	32½+	⅛
26½	16⅝	ShellerGl	.56	16	9	16⅝	16¾	16¾—	⅛
34¾	20¼	ShellGl	pf1.40	4		21¾	21½	21¾+	⅛
49⅛	23⅞	ShellGl	pf13.5	7		28¼	26	26 —	1¼
57½	46⅝	Sherw Wm	2	57	12	44½	44	44⅛—	⅜
12¾	8	SigelN	.20a	6	10	8¾	8	8 —	⅛
18½	14	SierraPac	.86	32	10	14¾	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
27⅛	18	SignalCo	.60b	173	11	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜+	⅛
55	40	Signal	pf2.20	252		44	42½	42½—	1
23¾	18⅛	Signal	pf 1	5		19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
56⅛	52⅛	Signode	1.19	7	20	57	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Simm Prec		41	17	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
41¾	22⅛	Simmons	.88	53	12	23¼	22¾	22¾—	½
40⅝	39⅞	SimpPat	.30	232	58	52⅝	52	52⅛	
93¼	66½	SingerCo	2.40	52	14	68	67¾	67⅝	
124½	89	Singer	pf3.50	9		89	89	89	
31½	18⅛	SkaggCo	.40	150	24	23	22	22⅞+	⅞
48	43	SkellyOil	1	48	21	47¼	47	47¼—	⅛
47¾	22½	SkilCp	.90a	12	16	35½	35½	35⅞—	½
74	22	Skyline	.24	459	12	22⅞	21¾	22½—	½
30⅝	18	Smith AO	.74	54	9	19¼	18½	19 —	⅜
85	24⅜	Smith Intl	.40	77	29	43	40⅝	40	
65½	52½	Smith KF	2	94	16	54¼	52¾	53⅜—	⅝
20⅞	16½	SmithsTr	.40	15	9	19	19	19	
15⅜	13¾	Sol Bas	.50	1	13	19	19	19	
11⅝	4½	Sonesta		24		5⅛	4⅝	5 +	⅛
57¼	40½	Sony Corp		507	49	48¼	46¾	47⅞—	1½
		Sony Cp	tn	15		43	42	43	
34	25½	SooLine	1.62h	5	6	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
22½	15¾	SOS Cons	.54	11	9	21¼	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
26⅝	20¼	SCarEG	1.42	54	11	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
25⅜	21¼	SoJerInd	1.52	21	10	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
24⅝	16¾	Southdwn	Inc	27	9	16½	17⅜	18⅛+	⅛
41½	32⅝	Sodwn	pf1.80	13		33⅝	33⅛	33	
36⅜	33⅜	SoeastBk	.73	26	19	35½	35¼	35⅜—	⅛
20	15	SoeastPS	1.38	3	11	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
31⅞	23	SoCalEd	1.56	418	9	25⅜	25	25⅛—	⅛
22⅞	18½	SouthCo	1.24	778	10	19¾	19½	19⅝—	⅛
48⅝	33⅛	SouInGE	1.96	18	9	38	37⅝	37¾+	⅛
66¾	41⅜	SouNGas	1.50	53	14	64	63¾	64 —	¼
45	36⅝	SoNEnT	2.72	28	10	41¾	41¼	41½+	⅛
53¾	52⅜	SoftNet	pf3.82	1		53½	53¼	53¼	
52	38½	SouPac	2.16	116	9	39¼	38½	38¾—	⅛
57	43½	SouthRy	1.70	38	11	44	43½	43⅝—	⅛
7¼	6⅜	Sou Ry	pf.50	23		7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
33⅜	24⅝	SouUGas	1.20	25	11	29½	28¾	28¾—	⅜
33⅝	26⅛	Southind	1.40	46	22	29¾	29¼	29⅜—	⅛
90	54	SOWICO	3.90	773	12	87	86¼	87 +	1¼
40¼	28⅞	StOilInd	2.40	210	16	38¼	37⅝	38 —	⅜
101	60	StdOilOh	2.70	306	29	98	95½	97	
65½	60	StO Oh	pf3.75	2260		65	65	65	
11¼	6¾	StdPress	.05e	11	21	8⅛	8	8⅛	
12⅞	10⅛	StPrudent	.66	48	13	11⅛	10¾	11⅛—	⅛
48⅝	32	StanWks	.84b	34	16	39½	39	39	
21½	12⅜	Stanray	.40	39	9	13	12½	12⅝+	½
22⅞	14⅜	Starrett	.80a	3	9	18¼	18¼	18¼	
28	24¾	StateNI	1.32e	65	10	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅜
46⅝	35¼	St auFCh	1.80	92	13	44⅛	43½	44	
16⅞	9¾	Sterch Br	.68	5	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	
38½	29⅜	SterlDrug	.55	273	27	33	32⅝	32⅞—	⅜
35⅜	23	StevensJ	1.50	31	14	31	30½	30½—	⅛
40	33⅞	SlewWar	1.85	3	12	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
23	16¾	Stoke VanC	1	43	8	19¼	18⅞	19 —	¼
48⅛	36	StoneWeb	2	16	10	42¼	41½	42¼+	⅝
99¾	77	StoneCorn	2.20	17	17	95½	95½	95½	
2	12¾	StrideRite	.62	53	8	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
57½	37⅞	StudWar	1.20	12	7	49¼	48½	49¼+	¼
24⅛	14½	SuaveSh	.10e	21	14	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
33	21⅜	Sub Prop	.78	72	14	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛+	1
16⅞	9⅜	SuCrest		24	13	9¾	9¾	9¾	
34⅜	21½	Sun Chem	.40	29	9	23	22¾	22¾—	⅜
25¼	23⅜	SunChem	wi	3		22⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	3⅝
38⅜	30⅝	Sun Oil	1.99	71	15	32	31⅝	31⅞+	⅛
48⅛	35¼	S un Oil	pf2.25	104		47¼	46	47 +	
48⅝	35¾	Sun Oil	pf2.25	104		47½	46	47 +	¼
35⅞	27½	Sunbeam	.80	269	17	28⅝	27	28⅜+	1½
26½	26⅝	Sundstrnd	.80	18	27	27¾	27¼	27⅜—	⅜
51⅞	45½	Sunds pf3.50		1		47¼	47¼	47¼—	1¼
12⅞	7¾	Sunshine	Mng	73		11¼	11	11 —	⅛
33	23⅜	SupValu	.76	3	11	24	23⅝	23⅞ +	
688	183	Supr Oil	1.40	78	155	327	323	327 —	7
21½	12	SupmkG	.20	17	23	12	11⅞	12 —	⅛
26⅜	21¼	SurvyF	2.75h	40		22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
17⅜	16½	SutroM	1.76e	70	10	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
19½	11	Swank	.68a	27	12	11½	11½	11¼	
39⅞	30¼	SwiftCo	.75	72	10	32¼	31¾	31⅞—	½
39⅞	30¼	Sybron	.54	55	20	32⅞	32½	32⅝—	⅛
67¼	55	Sybron	pf2.40	2		56¾	56½	56¾—	¼
24¾	13⅜	Systron	Donn	7	13	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞+	¼

T

89¼	41¾	Taft Brd	.60	73	20	50½	49¾	50	
21¼	14¼	Talcott	1.10	51	12	17¼	16⅝	17¼	
15¾	9⅛	Talleyin	.30r	42	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅜
18⅜	14½	Taley pfB	1	25		14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
24¼	18	Tampa El	.84	299	12	21¼	20⅞	21 —	⅛
49	32	Tandy Corp		277	23	38⅜	38	38⅜—	⅛
41	16¾	TappanCo	.40	95	8	17⅛	16½	16⅝—	⅛
28½	15½	Technicon	Cp	9	36	16¾	16¼	16½—	⅛
65½	32⅜	Tektronx	.10e	67	2	49	47⅞	48 —1	⅛
23	10⅛	Telecor	.24h	64	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
28⅛	15⅞	Teledyne	.59f	93	10	17⅞	17	17 +	⅛
81½	74⅜	Teledyne	pf 6	1		75	75	75 —	½
14⅞	4⅞	Telex Cp		281	59	5	4¾	4¾—	⅛
32¼	20⅜	Templein	.32	23	15	23½	22¾	23½+	⅜
30⅜	23	Tenneco	1.36	288	11	28¼	28⅛	28½—	⅜
8⅞	5½	Tennec wt	A	58		7⅜	7¼	7¼	
112¼	89½	Tennec	pf5.50	11		106½	105½	105¾—2	

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e	
53½	30⅝	Tesoro	Pet	282	14	40½	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛	
43⅛	29½	Texaco	1.72	1527	12	40¼	39⅝	39¾—	1½	
61⅜	38	TexETrn	1.58	101	17	55½	56	56½+	⅛	
40	27¾	TexGasT	1.58	37	11	36¼	36⅛	36⅛+	⅜	
199	117¼	TexGiflnc	.60	388	23	21⅛	20⅜	20¾—	⅛	
35	25½	Texas Ind	1b	2	9	25¾	25½	25½		
99	72¼	Texasinst	.84	123	41	181⅜	179¼	180 —2		
39¼	27¾	TexOil	Gs	.81	52	43	32⅜	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
24¼	18	TexPLd	.52e	14	6	21½	21⅜	21½—	⅛	
36	25¾	Tex Util	1	755	16	31½	30¾	31 +	⅜	
35⅛	19½	Textfl	Ind	51	13	28	27⅜	28 +	⅛	
36⅝	26⅜	Textron	.96	177	12	26⅝	26	26⅛—		
46⅝	35	Textr	pf2.08	10		35	235	35 —	⅛	
35⅛	26⅝	Textr	pf1.40	1		27⅜	27⅜	27⅜+	⅜	
22	15½	Thiokol	.40a	54	11	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜	
105	50⅜	ThomBet	1.12a	55	35	95¾	93⅜	94 —1¼		
24⅜	15½	Thomlin	.40b	18	13	17⅜	17¼	17⅜+	⅛	
49½	21¾	ThompJW	1	4	10	22⅝	22½	22¼—	⅛	
16⅝	10⅛	ThrftyDg	.37	238	10	10½	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜	
35⅝	22⅜	TI Corp	1.32	16	8	25½	25	25⅛		
39½	24½	TidewatM	.50	64	17	24⅜	24	65⅜—	1¼	
64¾	44⅝	Timkin	1.90	16	15	52¾	51¾	52½+	1¼	
27⅜	20½	TimesMir	.26	117	18	22⅜	21¾	21⅞+	⅛	
44¾	37⅜	Timken	1.80a	28	11	41⅞	41½	41¾+	⅛	
27	18¼	TishRity	.40b	32	20	21⅜	20¾	20⅞—	1⅛	
14⅜	9	Tobin	Pkg	13		9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛	
25⅜	16⅞	Todd Ship	.80	1		21	21	21		
31¼	29¼	ToledoE	1.92	12	10	29⅝	29½	29¼—	⅛	
68⅞	30	Tool Rol	.40b	4	12	15¼	15¼	15⅜—	⅛	
79⅛	63⅜	TraneCo	.96	49	20	65¾	65¼	65½—	⅛	
48½	36½	Trans U	1.33	221	14	36¾	36⅛	36¾+	⅛	
59⅜	34⅛	TransWd	Fin	44	8	37⅜	36¾	36⅞—	⅛	
34	25½	TrnWAir	pf 2	1		27⅞	27½	27½+	¼	
16¾	10⅞	Transnr	55b	644	11	15½	15¼	15⅜—	⅛	
25¼	10⅛	Transcon	.43	30	12	14½	14	14 —	⅛	
47	33½	Travelrs	.84	302	10	34⅜	33⅜	33⅝+	⅛	
57½	44½	Travelrs	pf 2	24		47	46	46 —1½		
21¼	11¼	TravLdg	.25e	64	16	11½	11	11¼—	⅛	
34⅛	27⅜	TriCon	2.27e	34		31⅛	30¾	30¾—	⅛	
38⅝	34½	TriCon	pf2.50	1		35½	35½	35½—	⅛	
37	27	TriSoM	2.57e	10	12	34⅜	34⅛	34⅝—	⅛	
20	14	Triangind	.80	22	12	14⅝	14⅜	14½+	⅛	
29½	16	TriangP	.15e	29	7	18¼	17⅞	18 +	⅛	
25⅛	12	Trinityin	.56	86	15	23¾	23½	23⅜+	⅛	
60⅜	39½	Tropicana		269	53	51¾	49½	51¼+	1¼	
38	29¾	TRW Inc	1.04	467	14	36¾	36¼	36⅞—	⅛	
82⅜	72¾	TRW	pf4.50	14		78½	77¾	78⅛—	⅛	
91¼	72	TRW	pf4.40	6		81½	80¾	82¼+	½	
231	187	TRW	pf4.25	1		182	182	182 —19		
167⅛	113¾	TucsnGE	.78	163	9	13½	13	13¾—	⅛	
17	8¾	Twent Cent		95	12	9¾	9¾	9¾		
33⅛	21	Tyler	Corp	20	8	22¼	21⅝	21⅞—	⅜	

U

54⅛	22⅜	UAL	Inc	856	28	23¼	22¼	22¾—	⅛	
51¼	23	UAL	pf.40	4		23	23	23		
28	19¾	UARCO	1.10	4	11	21⅞	21⅜	21¾+	⅛	
23⅞	17⅞	UGI	Cp 1.32	32	9	18⅞	18⅜	18½—	⅛	
30	17⅜	UMC	Ind .78	54	10	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝		
16⅜	9⅝	Unarco	.40	7	7	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜	
		UniNV	fn1.69e	4		48¾	48¾	48¾		
49	35¼	U Camp	1.08	52	17	44¾	44	44⅜+	⅜	
52	41⅞	Un Carbide	2	312	13	45⅞	44⅞	45¼+	1½	
45⅜	35	UnCornr	1.26	142	10	37¼	36¼	37 —	½	
25½	9¼	Union Corp		149	18	9⅝	8½	8½—	⅜	
19¾	16⅜	Un Elec	1.28	197	12	18¼	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛	
107	102	Un El	7pf 8			103⅜	103⅜	103⅜—	⅜	
65½	60¼	UnNV	pf4.56	z140		63½	63½	63½		
54¾	45½	Un El	pf3.50	220		47½	47½	47½		
28½	19¼	Un Fidelity		59	12	20½	20	20¼		
41¾	27⅞	UnOilCal	1.60	416	17	41¼	40⅝	40⅝+	⅜	
55⅜	40	UOCal	pf2.50	120		53¾	52½	53¼+	½	
70½	47¼	Un Pac	Cp 2	133	13	61½	60½	60¾—	⅛	
13⅜	9⅜	UnPac	pf.47	5		11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛	
45½	40¼	Unionam	.80	102	13	35¾	34½	35 —	⅛	
19¾	13⅜	Untroyal	.70	184	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛	
108¾	100½	Untroyal	pf 8	z1460		105⅞	104½	105 —	½	
29⅜	5¼	Unishops		112	78	5⅞	5¼	5⅛+	1⅛	
49	28⅝	Uni Air	1.80	739		40¾	40¼	40¼		
16	10½	Unit Brands		64	275	11	10⅝	11		
17	14⅜	U Brd	pf1.20	9		15	15	15		
10⅜	8⅝	UnitCp	.70e	68		9⅜	9⅛	9⅜		
15	9¼	Unit Fin	Cal	27	11	13⅜	13	13⅛+	⅛	
21	15¾	UniGas	.84	10	12	28⅜	28	28 —	⅜	
34⅜	27⅛	Unilium	2.24	24	8	33¾	32¾	32¾—	¾	
16¾	12⅝	Unilnd	.32	3	9	8¾	8¾	8¾—	⅛	
61	43⅜	UnivBks	2	14	12	58	57⅜	57⅜—	¼	
30⅜	21¼	UniMM	1.30	27	8	21¾	21½	21⅝		
18¼	9½	Un Nucir		133	28	10⅜	10	10⅜		
3⅞	1⅜	Uni Pk	in	s	35	1¾	1⅜	1¾		
27⅜	16⅛	UnitRy	.15	10	11	24	23¾	24 —1⅛		
48⅝	39¾	US FldG	2.28	107	10	40¼	39¾	40 +	¼	
39½	31⅛	USForS	6.07	13		32½	31⅜	32 —	⅜	
35⅛	22¼	USFrg	1.40	102	11	22½	22¼	22⅜		
33½	24	US Gyps	1.60	426	8	24	23⅝	24 —	⅜	
35	28¼	USGyps	pf1.80	4		29½	29	29		
37	15½	USHom	.12	366	8	16⅜	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜	
28¼	17¼	US Ind	.65	257	7	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	¼	
35½	24¾	US Lasg	.20	42	27	31½	30¾	31 —1		
29¾	19½	US Sho	.95	27	10	20	19⅜	19⅝+	⅛	
26⅝	16⅝	US Tobac	.62	42	12	17¼	166	17⅛+	⅛	
24¼	16¾	UnITI	1	222	13	20⅜	20¼	20½		
8	5	UnITI	w	49		6¼	6⅛	6⅛		
23½	23½	UnTl	pf1.37	2		26⅜	26½	26⅜—	⅛	
18	10	Unirad	Cp	117	16	12	11⅝	11¾+	⅜	
37½	29	U Lgt	1.56	25	9	33	32¾	33		
25½	15¼	UnivOil	Pd	111	18	21½	20¾	21 —	⅜	
27	7¾	Univ	Cmpg	199	8	8	7¾	7⅞+	⅛	
132	70⅛	Uplohn	1.60a	219	37	120	117¾	117¾—	2¼	
20½	11½	Uris	Bldg	.40	86	12¾	12⅜	12⅜		
23⅜	14¼	USM	sp	.40	33	13	21¾	20⅜	20⅝—	⅜
33⅜	26	USM	pf2.10	1		31	31	31		
86½	63¼	Uahln	.84a	89	30	84½	83¼	83¾		
38	30	UahPw	2.08	9	9	36	35½	35½—	⅛	
31½	22⅜	UVInd	1	46	7	24⅞	23⅞	24⅜+	⅛	

V

22⅜	13¼	Varian	Assoc	63	26	17¼	17	17	
27¼	16⅛	VCACorp	.40	20	12	17	16¾	17 +	⅜
27½	18	VCA Cp	pf.80	1		18½	18½	18½+	½
42¼	27⅜	Vdr	1.60	7	10	30⅜	30½	30½—	1⅛
19½	12	VndoCo	.30	15	19	13¼	12⅝	13	
34¼	27¼	VFCorp	.55	26	17	30½	29½	29½—	1

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Chg'e	
28½	15	Viacom	In	80	28	16	15¾	15¾—	⅜	
24¾	14⅜	VicComp	.50	28	21	17	16⅜	16⅞—	⅜	
24¾	16⅜	ValElPw	1.12	190	10	21	20¾	20⅞—	⅛	
115	109⅞	ValEP	pf8.84	z100			113¼	113	113 —1	
74¾	66	Va	El&P pf 5	z80			71½	70¾	71½+	⅜
34⅝	13½	Vornado		97	7	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	⅛	
27⅜	17	VSI	Corp	.48	43	11	21½	21¼	21½—	⅛
28⅜	23	VulcMa	1.08	22	9	28¼	28	28¼+	⅜	
15½	10¾	VWRUnl	.48	2	16	11¾	11¼	11¼		

W

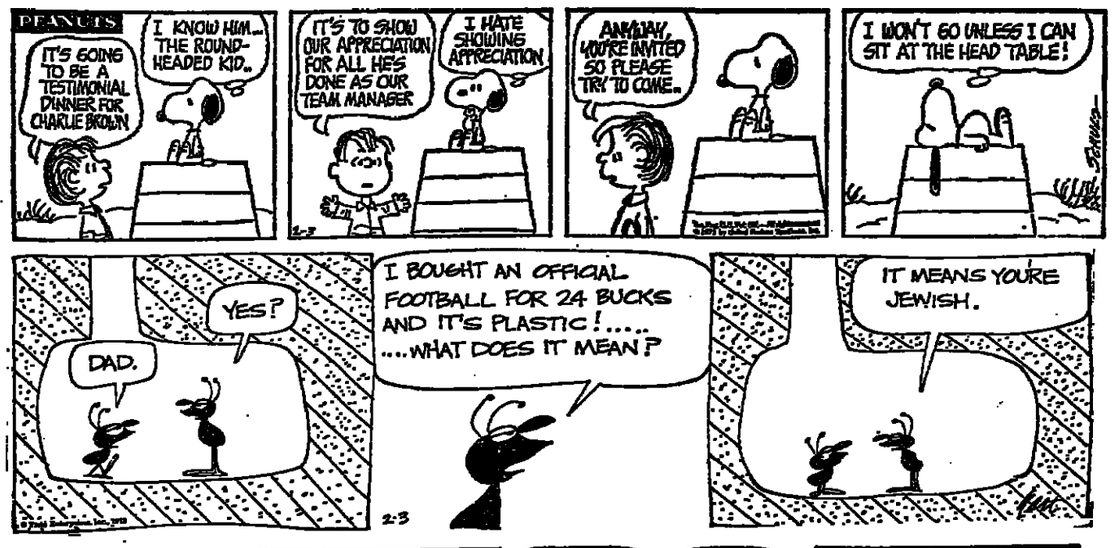
45	35⅜	Wachova	.42	50	18	39⅜	39¼	39⅜+	⅛	
35⅜	29½	WachRI	2.63	21	12	31⅜	31¼	31½—	⅛	
28	17½	Walgrn	1	16	10	20¼	20	20⅛	⅛	
54½	41½	WalkrH	1.20a	3	15	51½	51½	51½—	⅜	
26	20¾	WallMaury	.60	6	19	24¾	24¾	24⅝—	⅛	
24	14½	WallMury	.60	18	6	17⅜	16¾	17¼+	⅛	
34	31⅜	WalMar	Sr	50	45	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛		
63	23	Wams	Labs	38	43	29¼	29	29		
14¾	8¼	Warnaco	Foods	276		11	10⅞	11⅛+	1¼	
25	16⅜	Warnaco	.60	1	8	18	18	18 —	⅛	
22	13¼	WarnrCo	.50	16	11	13⅜	13¼	13⅜—	⅛	
50¼	30⅜	WarnCom	.25	604	12	31	30	30 —	⅞	
172	108	WarnC	pf4.25	5		107⅛	107⅛	107⅛—	⅞	
100	62	WarnC	pf1.25	26		60	60	60 —2		
119	77⅛	WshPw	1.30a	55832		102	98⅛	100⅜—	⅜	
43¼	33¾	WarnSva	1	8	28	37¾	37¾	37⅝—	⅛	
26½	21⅞	Wash Gs	1.80	21	15	25¾	25	25+	⅜	
23	21	WashWP	1.40	12	11	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛	
48¼	30⅛	Watkin	Johns	59	24	31½	30⅜	30⅝+	⅛	
13½	10	WaynGos	.76	6	9	10	10	10 —	⅛	
7⅝	4¼	Wan	Uni	23	36	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜	
15	9¼	Wahrd	.28	2	10	10	10	10		
11	6⅜	Wbb	DI	E	45	10	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
29⅜	14⅜	WlMcL	.50	23	8	14⅜	14¼	14⅜+	⅛	
29⅛	16¼	WisMk	.48	5	11	18½	18½	18½		
4½	2	Wbll	Corp	15		2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛	
29½	24⅜	WllsFar	.86	124	11	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛	
26	20	WillFM	1.97	28	12	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝		
27⅜	16⅜	WllsRG	.60	5	8	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		
31¼	23	Wstrn	Co	12	12	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜	
65½	59	WPP	pf 4.50	240		62	62	62		
31⅞	21¼	WsPPp	pf 1	32	10	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝—	⅛	
17⅛	11¼	WnAirLn	.10r	272	12	11⅜	10¾	10¾—	⅛	
39⅛	29¼	WnBanc	1.30	372	11	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅜	
23¼	11⅜	WnPac	Ind	26	16	12½	12¼	12¼—	⅛	
69½	34½	WnUnion	1.40	123	15	36⅜	35½	35⅞—	⅛	
86	76	Wn Un	pf 5	2		78½	78½	78½—	⅛	
134⅛	79½	Wn Un	pf4.60	6		82⅛	82¼	82¼—	½	
155⅜	95	Wn Un	pf4.90	7		94	94	94 —1		
54⅝	38¾	WsgEl	.94	1199	17	40¼	39	39⅝—	⅛	
64	57⅜	WsE	pf3.80	z100		61⅝	61⅝	61⅝		
27¾	18	Wavco	1.05	22	19	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜	
40¼	529¾	Wyborg	1.w	1	9	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜—	⅛	
2.75e	22¾	Wyrhsr	.84	232	22	51⅜	50⅜	50⅜—1½		
57¼	49½	Wyhr	pf2.75	2		52¼	52¼	52½—	½	
32⅞	17⅝	WhlFry	.40	60	21	19	18¾	19 +	⅛	
65	55	WhlPl	pf6	z730		62½	61½	62½+1		
54	45½	WhlPl	pf5	z240		52½	52	52½+	⅜	
40	30	Whirlpol	.55	290	18	32⅜	31⅝	31⅝—	⅜	
27½	15¼	WhiCon	.50	65	9	17½	17¼	17⅜—	⅛	
45	36½	WhiCn	pfA3	6		43	42¾	43 —	½	
41½	34½	Whi C	pfC 3	4		38¾	38¾	38¾—	¼	
29¼	12	Whi	Moor	48	60	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	⅛	
14¾	6	Whitakr		119	16	6¼	6	6 —	⅛	
53⅜	22¼	WicksCorp	1	153	13	24	23¾	24 +	⅛	
10¼	6	WihSr	.30b	6	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅜		
50¼	38¼	WillRoss	.48	113	26					

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

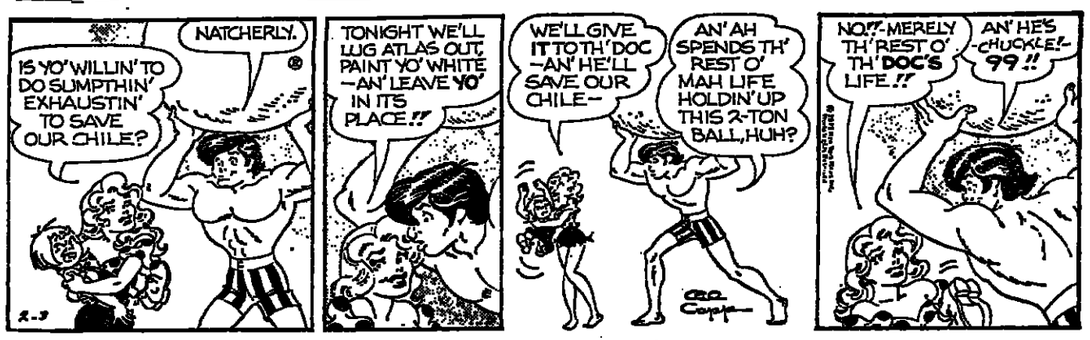
—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
25¼	19½ AAR Corp	7	17	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	9 AAV Cos .20	6	7	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
16⅝	10¾ AberdnA .48b	1		11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
6⅝	1½ Aberdn Pat	40	35	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝ Acme Hamil	3	26	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝ Acme Prec	3		2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	12¾ Action Ind	42	15	15¾	13	13⅛	— ⅜
8¼	4½ Adams Russl	14	13	4½	4⅜	4½	
24⅜	13 Admiralty .60	1	6	16⅛	14⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
14¼	10¼ Adobe Corp	40	33	14	13¾	13⅝	— ⅛
8¾	4⅝ A&E Plastk P	32	45	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½ Aerodisc Inc	1		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
16⅜	6 AeroFlo .22c	6	9	6¾	6	6	
7⅞	3 Aerosnca Inc	79		3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜ Aerosol	4	17	2½	2½	2½	
21¼	13½ Aerovox Co	253	68	17⅜	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¼ AffilCap .20f	53	5	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
1	2½ Affil Cap wt	12		2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18½	8¾ Affil Hose .50	4	24	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
16	7 AIC Phot .56f	16	12	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
20⅝	12¼ Airborne Frt	14	14	19¾	19¼	19½	
7½	3⅞ Airpax 1.10f	15	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
46⅝	34⅝ Airwick B .28	27	35	41⅛	40½	40⅝	— 1⅛
27⅞	17½ AlaxMas .60	1	16	17	17	17	— ⅛
62½	55 AlaP pf4.20	2300		57½	57	57	— ⅛
25⅜	14⅛ Allen Wood	7	13	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	— ⅛
9¾	5½ Alsico AMI	75		6⅛	6	6⅛	
7⅞	3⅜ Alsp Waldn	4		3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10 Alcolac Inc	2	19	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
31⅛	25⅜ AlisnMI 2.68a	42	11	30¾	30	30	
25⅛	13 Alleghy Airl	78	13	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
24½	4⅛ AllegAir pf C	1		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
18	7⅜ AllegA wtO	291	8	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
8	4 AllegA wtN	1		6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
11½	6¼ Alleshyco wt	4		8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
23¼	10½ AlliantTR .79f	6	7	10½	10⅜	10½	
7⅞	2½ Allied Art	16	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
7	2⅞ Alpha Ind	2	39	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜ Alsmil Cp	17	6	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
35⅜	14½ Altec Corp	66		19⅜	19¼	19¼	
2¼	⅝ Altec Cp wt	1		⅞	⅞	1	+ ⅛
8	4 Altec Corp pf	24		4¾	4	4	— ⅜
16⅜	9 Alter Fds .50	7	7	10	10	10	
64⅜	30 Alcoa pf 3.75	2150		53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	
18⅝	4⅞ Amco Ind	20	17	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
21⅜	10 A MassLL wt	82		10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
18¾	11½ AStateEq .48f	33	11	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅛ AmBosn Stra	7		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
27	22½ AmBusPd .18	2	24	27¼	22	22	— ½
6½	3⅝ A CenMtg wt	24		3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	2¾ A CenMtg wt	34		3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
90¾	24 AFletch 2.66a	31	10	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅛
7	3⅝ Am Fitch wt	33		4⅝	4	4⅛	
12⅜	4¼ Am Intl Pict	1	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18¼	3⅜ A Israeli .20a	34	9	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
17½	8 A MalzeA .33	1	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
50⅜	38¼ AmMfg 1.82a	8	7	42½	42¼	42½	— ⅛
31⅜	17⅜ AmMot I .10e	8	18	20½	22½	20½	— ⅛
35½	22½ AmPetr 1.10e	15	14	34⅜	34½	3-3½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜ Am Precisn	15	66	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
11	8½ AmRltTr .88a	21	14	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜ AmRltyTr wt	18		2⅛	2	2	
18½	10¼ A Recreat Gr	107	14	12	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	14⅜ AStateEq .48f	33	11	14½	13⅞	13⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛ AmBosn Stra	7		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
27	22½ AmBusPd .18	2	24	27¼	22	22	— ½
6½	3⅝ A CenMtg wt	24		3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
6½	2¾ A CenMtg wt	34		3½	3	3⅛	— ⅛
90¾	24 AFletch 2.66a	31	10	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅛
7	3⅝ Am Fitch wt	33		4⅝	4	4⅛	
12⅜	4¼ Am Intl Pict	1	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
18¼	3⅜ A Israeli .20e	34	9	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
17½	8 A MalzeA .33	1	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
50⅜	38¼ AmMfg 1.82a	8	7	42½	42¼	42½	— ⅛
31⅜	17⅜ AmMot I .10e	8	18	20½	22½	20½	— ⅛
35½	22½ AmPetr 1.10e	15	14	34⅜	34½	3-3½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜ Am Precisn	15	66	4	3¾	4	+ ⅛
11	8½ AmRltTr .88a	21	14	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜ AmRltyTr wt	18		2⅛	2	2	
18½	10¼ A Recreat Gr	107	14	12	16¾	17½	+ ⅛
18¾							

PEANUTS



B.C.

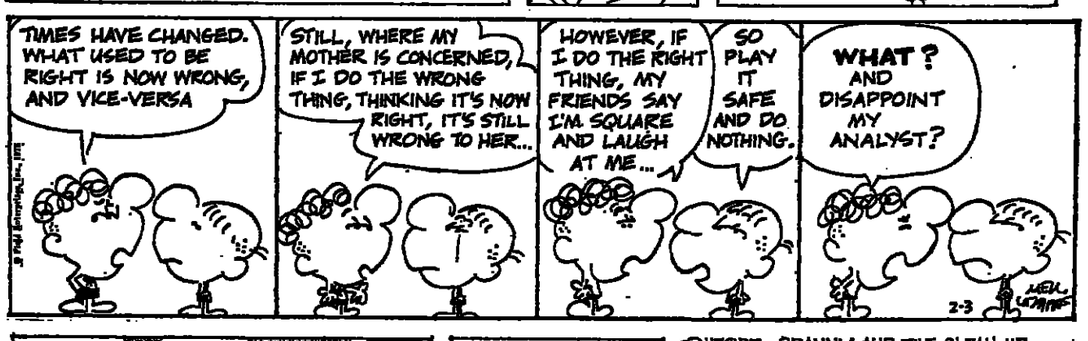
LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



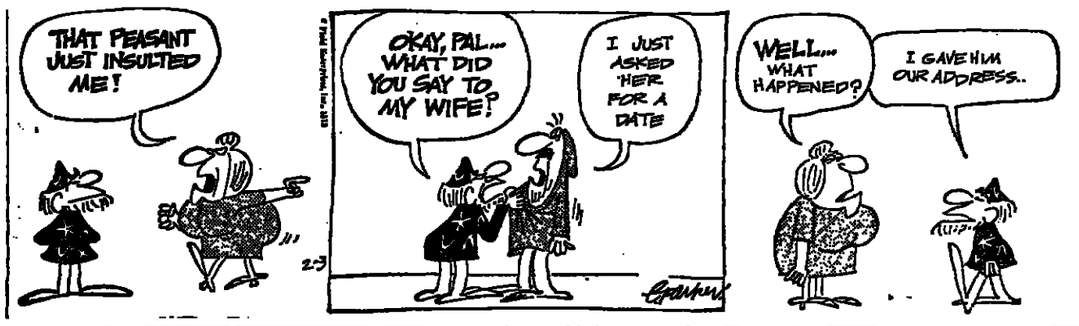
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



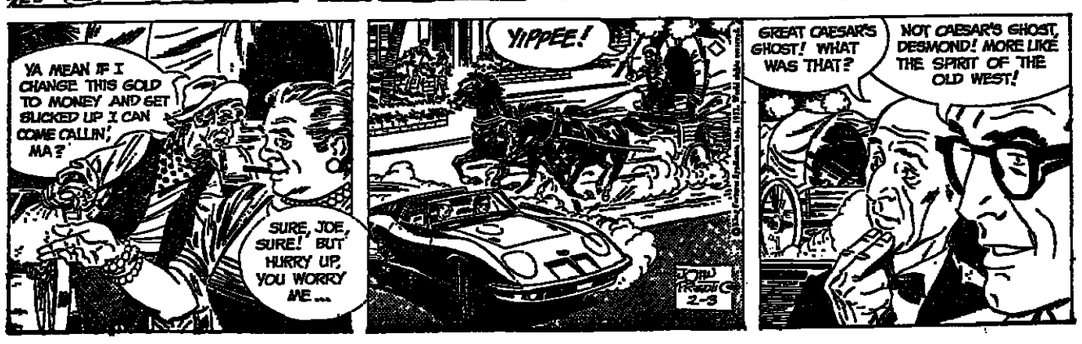
REX MORGAN MD



POGO



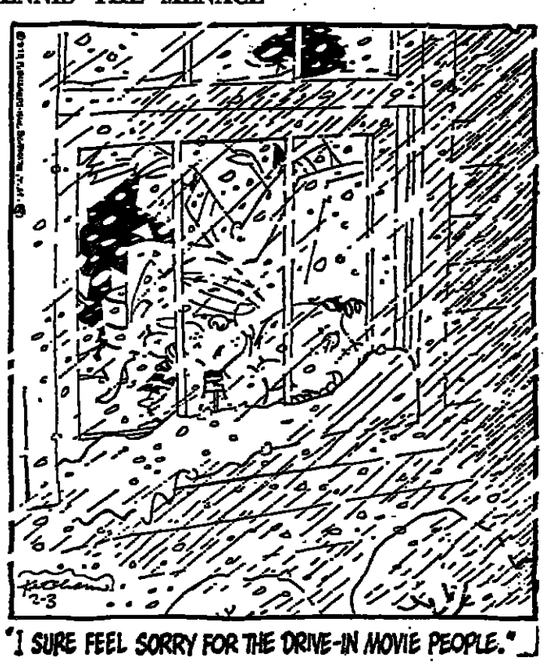
KIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEROD

ZYCAR

VELMAR

GOCHUR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "____"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POUND WOMEN QUENCH LACKEY

Answer: *Where a waiter might find a good tip*—ON A NEW PEN

BOOKS

THE BALCONY OF EUROPE

By Aidan Higgins. Delacorte-Seymour Lawrence. 463 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

The view from "The Balcony of Europe" is a familiar one: writers, artists, newspapermen, treasure hunters, the feckless and unanchored indulging themselves in an endless holiday under the guise of work. Each is finishing a book, canvas, a score. But mostly each goes through the motions of a social fandango: swimming, drinking, partying, falling in and out of love, changing bed partners, fighting off newcomers who threaten the cosy arrangements they have worked out. It's a view made familiar by unnumbered books written since World War I, and Mr. Higgins has not been able to escape their influence. His pages are peppered with foreign phrases, including the Serbo-Croatian; every drink is ordered by name and often by brand: wines (red and white), brandies, liqueurs. Streets are carefully named, bars are carefully listed; the expertise of the author is never in doubt. The country is Spain, the time 1963, but it is a timeless time and a land without a geography. It is fictional territory.

Mr. Higgins, as readers will recall from his "Langrishe, Go Down" (1966), is a master of mood, a landscape painter of quite extraordinary talents. The sustained dark coloration of the earlier novel and the unrelieved somberness of its incidents gave the work an unusual singleness of effect. And paralleling as they did the spread of Nazism in Europe, the affairs of three old maids in a rundown family in a small country of Ireland became the ills of Europe writ large.

In a sharp contrast, the current book is marvelously sunny, bright, cerulean. The author renders the texture of sun, wave and water, of beauty in human shape with tactile expressiveness. The shattering whiteness of the heat, the endless heave of the sea, the flatness of unrefrigerated beer, the sticky tackiness of sweaty clothes are captured in sure, quick strokes. With astonishing ease he can get across the lazy-day idleness of two men drinking an afternoon away in an open square or the lust and sensuality with which the native fishermen eye the comely bikini-clad bathers from overseas.

That the author is writing more than a travelogue, more than a summer's tale is evident enough, but if his novel means more than it says, that meaning escapes me. "The Balcony of Europe"—it's the name of a bar—is the story of the illicit love affair of Charlotte and Dan. He is married to Olivia; she, mother of a lovely girl, is married to Bob. The affair is furtive, clandestine, desperate and, as can be imagined, not very satisfactory. When Dan is away from Charlotte, he is tormented and restless beyond reason. When they are together, he is overwhelmed by her mystery and, at a crucial moment in their relationship, fails her as a lover. The book and the most of the summer are given over to the convolutions of their relationship.

Around it the author has wound a series of characters: a pitiable homosexual whose confessions are forms of boasting; the posturings of Rosa Munsinger, a woman with money but no talent, who uses one to make up for the other. An artful passage deals with a waiter and his pragmatic character: attentive and bigoted. These interludes add a whiff of depravity to the self-indulgent atmosphere of the place, but they remain self-contained units.

Charlotte is Jewish and the author makes so much of the fact that surely the fate of her people in the war is somehow entwined in the story he is telling. But the author knows little about Jewishness and what he does is a collection of vulgar clichés. They have hooked noses, "olly Jewish skin," are shrewd, if not grasping in business (even Charlotte has a racial instinct for a good bargain), change their names and cut if their children when they marry goyim. The tie that binds is money. Charlotte appears as a deracinated American and as adulterous as an alley cat. Withal, she would be a fascinating character if we could get to know her better. We see her only through the eyes of the infatuated Dan, and she never appears more than a woman of mercurial temperament and strong will.

It would be nice to believe that somewhere in these pages the author is drawing a moral, making a judgment, that "The Balcony of Europe" is more than a description of a random love affair in an attractive watering place. For the truth is that the passion of Dan and Charlotte is rather banal and predictable in a way that even the painterly skill of the author can't quite hide.

Mr. Lask is a New York Times book reviewer.

UNESCO Asks Funds to Save Indonesia Temple

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP)— appeal to world governments raise $1.5 million by next J to save the vast eighth-cent Buddhist temple complex at Bo budur, in Indonesia, has been launched by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

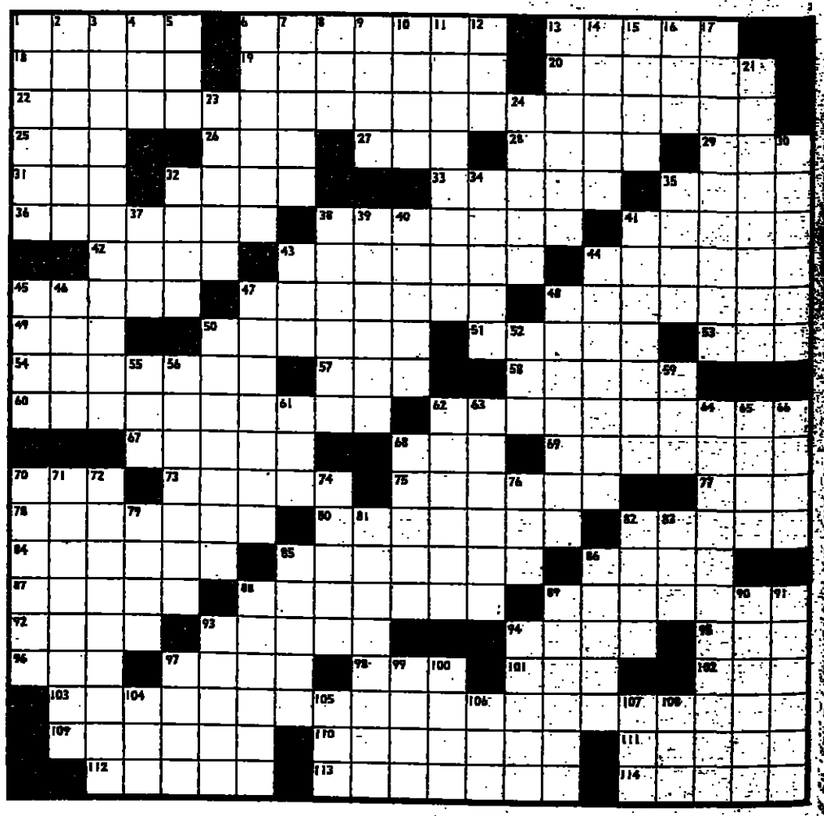
UNESCO members have already given or pledged $1.5 million of the estimated $7.75 million needed to restore the temples, which are sinking on their foundations and being eroded by jungle damp and plants. Indonesia will contribute $2.75 million and will commence work if $1.5 million more is found by July.

The three-level temples are covered with some four miles of bas-relief sculptures and have 72 stupas, or domes covering figures of Buddha, and a huge central stupa. The work will involve completely dismounting the temples and rebuilding them on waterproof foundation, draining the soil and cleaning all the stones

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

BRAVING THE ELEMENTS—By Keith Blake



ACROSS

1 Poplar
6 Astrologers' readings
13 Leave off
18 Kind of academy
19 Going in one direction
20 Irish savant
22 American bible
25 Biddy
26 Age:
27 Urge
28 Garden
29 Polite word: Abbr.
31 Son of Gad
32 Embellish
33 Athirst
35 Cry of disgust
36 Encountered
38 Start of a letter
41 Florida Key
42 Elegy man
43 Word for the Eddie Cantors
44 Greencastle campus
45 Adjust, as a watch
47 Supply
48 Heir
49 Leaving
50 F.D.R. cabinet member
51 Gluey mud
53 Curve
54 Reducing
57 Southern here
58 Turn over

DOWN

1 Flower part
2 Eastern tree
3 Venus, for one
4 Thai language
5 Building wing
6 Flageolet
7 —— off (intermittent)
8 Movie V.I.P.
9 "—— memory serves"
10 Sheltered
11 Trapped
12 Cloth sample: Abbr.

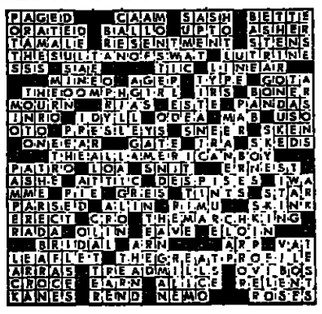
ACROSS

60 Man with a barometer
62 Northern climate listings
67 Oblivion
68 F.C.A. man
69 Cooler
70 Stir
72 Violin opening
73 Movable feast
77 Same: Lat. abbr.
78 Mosque tower
80 "When it —— pours"
82 Adams and Q. Public
84 Publisher
85 Tipsy
86 Jujitsu form
87 Oak, in France
88 Lowell or Dickinson
89 Pampered
92 Latin-text word
93 Ruin
94 Miffed
95 U.N. Agency
96 Angeles or Gates
97 Gray: Prefix
98 New Guinea port
101 Greek cross
102 Lee's place
103 Source of homey wisdom
109 Fanny Brice role
110 Envelop
111 P.I. island
112 Hide away
113 Endowed
114 Barnyard name

DOWN

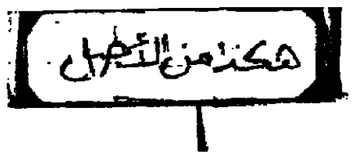
13 Weather word
14 Mr. Gantry
15 Bates or Arkin
16 Bias or Diego
17 Vanish
21 Bucolic poems
23 Revered one
24 Shield
30 "Uncle Tom" author et al.
32 Insect
34 Beasts of burden
35 Family man
37 Anger
38 Phono-booth art
39 Resentful one
40 Straighten
41 Photo captions
43 Theater sign
44 Earth goddess
45 Mouth part
46 Conductor Rapee
47 Random criticism
48 "When I eye my —— 26
50 Conversation staple
52 Nile people
55 Neighbor of Md.
56 Like some northern ports
59 "—— Rhodogold"
61 Wire: Abbr.
66 Mail privileges
74 Made a boo-boo
76 Container
79 Relative
81 Concerns of traffic police
82 Hardy character
83 Kind of number
85 Colman style
90 Large vessel
91 Do a shoe job
93 Took on fuel
99 Chooses
91 Party animal
95 Brassolas
96 Like some bread
97 Malaysian canoe
99 Smell, ——
100 Old-Nurse' work
104 Awaits in Soviet
105 Sentinel
107 Mass-energy equivalence abbr.
107 Voltmeter
108 Record: Prefix

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

38 Phono-booth art
39 Resentful one
40 Straighten
41 Photo captions
43 Theater sign
44 Earth goddess
45 Mouth part
46 Conductor Rapee
47 Random criticism
48 "When I eye my —— 26
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105 Sentinel
107 Mass-energy equivalence abbr.
107 Voltmeter
108 Record: Prefix



هكذا من الأصل

Jets Name Winner to Succeed Ewbank as Head Coach in '74

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—In a decision suggestive of nepotism, the New York Jets yesterday named Charley Winner, the former coach of the St. Louis Cardinals and Weeb Ewbank's son-in-law, to succeed Ewbank as head coach, beginning with the 1974 season.

The 47-year-old Winner will be an assistant coach next season before beginning a three-year contract as head coach.

"He's the best man for the job," said Philip H. Iselin, the Jets' president. "His name is the name of the game—Winner."

Ewbank, who will be 66 years old in May, announced six weeks ago that he would retire as head coach after the next season. But he is expected to continue as the general manager of the National Football League club. He has held the dual role since 1963.



Charley Winner

Aide With Colts

Winner, an aide to Ewbank with the Baltimore Colts for nine years, was an assistant coach with the Washington Redskins last season. He was dismissed as head coach of the Cardinals after the 1970 season. His won-lost-tied record was 25-30-5.

Winner's appointment is expected to influence the atmosphere among the Jets' assistant coaches and the black players.

The black players are aware that a racial schism existed on the Cardinals during Winner's regime.

Iselin described the selection of Winner as providing an "orderly transition" in the change of coaches. At a news conference, Iselin affirmed repeatedly that "this was my decision, no one else's."

But it was apparent that Winner was the only candidate seriously considered by the Jets' hierarchy. Winner also acknowledged that Ewbank initiated the discussions last week.

"Weeb called me," Winner said. "He had talked to Phil and told me that Phil would like to talk to me."

Iselin acknowledged that Winner was the only candidate whom he had interviewed but said he had "checked on others," whom he declined to identify. Winner also had been a candidate for the Colt's head coaching vacancy as well as for administrative positions with two other NFL teams.

Winner's best season with the Cardinals was 1968, when his team produced a 9-4-1 record.

"And that was the year after all the racial problems we were supposed to have had," Winner said. "That was something that was blown out of proportion."

Coach Is Absolved

Iselin said that he had "checked out" the racial problems, and absolved Winner of any blame.

Winner was discharged when the Cardinals lost their last three games in 1970 after holding the Eastern Division lead with an 8-2-1 record.

Winner joined the Redskin staff, then being reorganized by George Allen. For the last two seasons, he was in charge of the defensive backs. He is the fourth Redskin aide to leave since their 14-7 loss to the Miami Dolphins in the Super Bowl.

Mike McCormack was hired by the Philadelphia Eagles two weeks ago as head coach. Marv Levy went to the Montreal Alouettes of the Canadian Football League as head coach. Joe Sullivan, who was Allen's aide-de-camp, resigned to enter private business.

Navy's Coach Quits

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2 (AP).—Rick Forzano resigned as head football coach at the U.S. Naval Academy yesterday to become an assistant coach under Don McCafferty with the Detroit Lions.

Forzano, 44, posted a 10-33 won-lost record in four seasons at Navy and the Middies lost three of four games to Army during his tenure.

Forzano previously coached in the National Football League at St. Louis (1966-68) and at Cincinnati (1968).

On the college level, Forzano was an assistant at Wooster in 1956, and then served as backfield coach at his alma mater, Kent State, in 1957-58. McCafferty was an assistant at Kent State at the same time.

In other pro football news:

● Jim Plunkett, the New England quarterback, underwent surgery yesterday at Palo Alto, Calif., to repair damaged knee cartilage.

● Two traded players, Aaron Brown and Dave Robinson, insisted they would retire. Robinson, a 31-year-old linebacker, was traded to Washington by Green Bay. But the Schlitz brewery in Milkaukee has hired him as an executive in personnel and he says he will quit.

Brown, a first-rate defensive end, went to the Packers from Kansas City. He lives in Minneapolis and says the only team he could play for now would be the Vikings. But Dan Devine, the Green Bay coach, would resist trading Brown to a divisional rival like the Vikings.



Associated Press.

WHY HE'S NO. 1—John Matuszak, 6 foot 7 1/2 inches and 275 pounds of defensive lineman, confers with his attorney, Bob Wolfe, after being chosen first by the Houston Oilers in National Football League draft in New York this week.

3 Share Lead In Hawaiian Golf

HONOLULU, Feb. 2 (UPI).—George Archer, Gay Brewer and Tom Watson shot 68s, four under par, in tropical busts yesterday to share the first-round lead in the $200,000 Hawaiian Open Golf tournament.

One strike behind the leaders were Takaaki Kono, Lanny Watkins, Gibby Gilbert and Doug Sanders. Two strokes back were Lou Graham, Labron Harris, Ron Gerrudo, Bob Wynn, Arnold Palmer, John Schlee, J.C. Snead and the defending champion, Grier Jones.

Jacklin in Lead

MARACAIBO, Venezuela, Feb. 2 (AP)—Britain's Tony Jacklin shot a six-under-par 66 for the first-round lead in the Maracaibo Ford open golf tournament yesterday.

The former U.S. and British Open champion was one stroke ahead of Peter Osterhuis. John Garner was third with a 69, three under par.

Only seven players managed to break par on a windy day.

Gorman Ousts Okker In Tennis in Milan

MILAN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Tom Gorman upset second-seeded Tom Okker, 7-5, 6-3, today and qualified for the semifinals of the $50,000 Milan indoor tennis tournament.

Roscoe Tanner beat Bob Carmichael, 6-7, 6-2, 6-4, to join Gorman in the semifinals.

Marty Riessen defeated Dick Crealy, 6-3, 6-0, in another quarterfinal match. In the semifinals, Riessen will play top-seeded Ken Rosewall, who beat Mark Cox, 6-2, 7-6 in the last match of the night.

Colts Trade Logan to Rams, Say Bubba Smith Is Available

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Joe Thomas, the general manager of the Baltimore Colts, continued his house-cleaning operation yesterday by trading Jerry Logan, the club's seasoned safetyman.

A player of Pro Bowl quality, Logan went to the Los Angeles Rams for an undisclosed future draft choice.

Logan, 31, from West Texas State had not missed a game with the Colts since he became a starter in 1963. He was an all-pro in 1970 and 1971 and combined with free safety Rick Volk to give the Colts one of the league's best defenses against deep passes.

He is the sixth Colt veteran to be traded in 11 days. Since Jan. 22, Thomas has traded Johnny Unitas and Tom Matte to the San Diego Chargers, Billy Newsome to New Orleans, Norm Bulaich to Philadelphia and Bill Curry to Houston.

Thomas said the players he obtained in this week's draft, some of whom came on choices he got in the trades, were as good as any he had ever drafted while building the Minnesota and Miami powerhouses.

"I'll trade anybody," said Thomas, who even has Bubba Smith, on the block.

Lakers Triumph As Chamberlain Passes 31,000

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 2 (AP).—Wilt Chamberlain became the first man in the National Basketball Association to score more than 31,000 points as he led the Los Angeles Lakers to a 120-106 victory over the Phoenix Suns here last night.

Chamberlain went into the game with 30,978 points. He had eight field goals and nine out of 11 from the free-throw line for 25 points, giving him 31,003 career points.

The closest player to Chamberlain in career scoring is Oscar Robertson of the Milwaukee Bucks, who passed 25,000 points this season.

Kings 98, Warriors 96

Sam Lacey blocked a shot by Rick Barry with 27 seconds remaining to protect a two-point lead and give Kansas City-Omaha a 98-96 triumph over Golden State.

There were two games in the American Basketball Association, as reported by UPI:

Rockets 97, Pacers 92

Denver slipped by a cold-shooting Indiana team in the fourth period and won, 97-92.

Cougars 113, Squires 98

Joe Caldwell scored 26 points and Steve Jones 25 to lead Carolina to a 113-98 victory over Virginia.

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Los Angeles 120, Phoenix 106 (Chamberlain 36, Bridges 20; Walk 29, Scott 22).

KC-Omaha 98, Golden State 96 (Archibald 37, Kojis 19; Russell 34, Barry 21).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

Denver 97, Indiana 92 (Robisch 28, Jabali 24; McGinnis 19, Keller 19).

Carolina 113, Virginia 98 (Caldwell 26, Jones 25; Eakins 23, Erving 20).

600-Yard Runners Regain Their 'Chairman,' McGrady

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—The "chairman of the boards" returns to the indoor track and field circuit tonight at the Toronto Star Maple Leaf indoor games.

Martin McGrady, who has established an incredible record in an event that is held only indoors, the 600-yard run, begins a new season against a fresh challenger, Beaufort Brown of Florida.

Brown, who has been using over-distance training techniques to strengthen his kick, has recorded the year's fastest time, 1 minute 9.1 seconds, and won three invitation races.

McGrady has run only once this year, at 440 yards, last week in San Francisco. But he sports 33 victories in his last 37 races at 600 yards, including the 1:07.6 world record.

Magic a Mystery

McGrady's magic has remained one of the mysteries of the sport. He has been almost no factor as either a world-class quarter-miler or half-miler outdoors. He retired in 1971, vowing not to resume running "until my mind and my life style lead me in that direction."

Last year, McGrady returned to the indoor circuit as good as ever, winning six of eight races in the 600. His only losses were to Lee Evans, the indomitable 1968 Olympic 400-meter champion who has since signed a pro contract.

The pole vault, mile and three-mile should also produce superb performances.

Steve Smith, the 21-year-old Californian who has set world indoor records in the pole vault in successive weeks (17-11, 18-1/4), could continue his onslaught.

Boit to Set Pace

The mile could see the first sub-four-minute race of the season, with Mike Boit, the Kenyan Olympian, setting the pace, and Marty Liquori, Bob Wheeler and Heyrik Szordykowski of Poland trying to kick home.

It will be the most significant race in Liquori's comeback, after a season of foot problems ended his Olympic hopes. Liquori won his first mile test in Philadelphia two weeks ago in 4:03.8.

Kipchoge Keino, the Olympic champion, heads a three-mile field that includes Grant McLaren, Canada's premier distance-runner, and Jim Crawford.

Miss Drexel Wins Combined Award

Miss Mittermaier Wins in Slalom

SCHRUNS, Austria, Feb. 2 (AP).—West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier, 22, recorded her first World Cup victory this season by triumphing today in the slalom, clocking 91.33 seconds for the two heats on the "cannon barrel" track here.

Second, in 92.79, was a French teenager, Patricia Emonet. Her placing was in doubt for a while because she had trouble in the middle part of the track and it was not entirely clear if she took a gate properly.

Miss Emonet came from behind in the second heat, having been sixth in the first. "I attacked," she explained.

Conchita Puig of Spain was third, in 92.93, and Marylin Cochran of the United States was fourth after having been 15th in the first heat.

Austrian women, who swept the first five places in the downhill here yesterday, made a poor showing in the slalom. The best Austrian was Wiltrud Drexel, in seventh place. She was runner-up behind Annemarie Proell in the downhill and, as the best overall skier in both races, won the "golden keys" trophy. She also won the trophy two years ago.

Miss Mittermaier clocked the two slalom runs in 46.42 and 44.91 seconds.

Third in Standings

The victory raised her World Cup total to 100 points, third place behind Miss Proell of Austria and Monika Kaserer of Austria. Both dropped out of the slalom here.

Miss Proell, 19, had the best intermediate time of 24.11 seconds in the second slalom heat after clocking the fourth-fastest time in the first. But she missed a gate later and dropped out.

Miss Kaserer missed a gate in the first heat and did not enter the second.

Miss Mittermaier said after the race, "These runs were both quite beautiful, but I like steeper hills."

She explained that the West Germans were especially strong in the slalom this season because they trained for it more than they had for the two other types of ski races—downhill and giant slalom—because of the lack of snow in West Germany earlier.

55 Racers Start

Fifty-five racers from 13 countries started, and 47 were placed. Both runs had an altitude drop of 180 meters and were flagged with 55 and 49 gates respectively.

Fog and light snowfall caused poor visibility.

The two races at this Austrian resort opened the third and final period of the World Cup tournament.

The women will go from here to St. Moritz, Switzerland, where a downhill is scheduled.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Rosi Mittermaier, West Germany, 91.33 (46.42-44.91).
2. Patricia Emonet, France, 92.79 (47.56-45.23).
3. Conchita Puig, Spain, 92.93 (47.33-45.60).
4. Marylin Cochran, U.S., 92.96 (48.27-44.69).
5. Pamela Behr, West Germany, 93.20 (47.21-45.99).
6. Judy Crawford, Canada, 93.29 (47.56-45.73).
7. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria, 93.41 (47.48-45.93).
8. Fabienne Serrat, France, 93.56 (47.69-45.87).
9. Christine Rolland, France, 93.58 (48.08-45.50).
10. Susan Corrock, U.S., 93.78 (47.78-46.08).

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Points
1. Annemarie Proell, Austria	225
2. Monika Kaserer, Austria	133
3. Rosi Mittermaier, West Germ.	100
4. Jacqueline Rouvier, France	93
5. Wiltrud Drexel, Austria	83
6. Patricia Emonet, France	78
7. Anni Wenzel, Liechtenstein	65
8. Irmgard Lukasser, Austria	62
9. Marylin Cochran, U.S.	55
10. Pamela Behr, West Germany	53



United Press International.

THROUGH THE GATE—Rosi Mittermaier of Switzerland on her way to victory in the slalom in Schruns, Austria.

Esposito's 'Hat Trick' Leads Bruins Past Maple Leafs, 5-2

BOSTON, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Phil Esposito scored a three-goal "hat trick"—the 19th of his career—and assisted on two goals to lead the Boston Bruins to a 5-2 National Hockey League victory over the Toronto Maple Leafs last night.

Wayne Cashman scored the first Boston goal at 37 seconds of the opening period when he tipped in a Bobby Orr shot. Esposito made it 2-0 in the first period when his shot hit Maple Leaf goalie Jacques Plante and went into the net.

With 25 seconds left in the period, Esposito took a lead pass from Cashman, faked Plante out of position and put the puck behind him.

Sabres 5, Kings 3

Jim Lorentz scored two goals and added two assists as Buffalo registered a 5-3 victory over Los Angeles.

Black Hawks 5, Islanders 2

With Jim Pappin scoring twice and Stan Mikita chipping in with a goal and two assists, Chicago held off a late New York rally for a 5-3 victory.

Red Wings 6, Golden Seals 4

Nick Libett and Mickey Redmond scored two goals each to lead Detroit to a 6-4 victory over California.

Flyers 5, Canucks 4

Bill Flett's two goals enabled Philadelphia to retain second place in the West Division with a 5-4 victory over Vancouver.

Flames 3, North Stars 1

Atlanta climbed back into third place in the West Division with a 3-1 victory over Minnesota.

Canadiens 3, Blues 3

Ivan Cournoyer scored with a minute remaining to give Montreal a 3-3 tie with St. Louis.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	32	7	12	76	208	116
N.Y. Rangers	24	13	4	72	189	127
Boston	31	15	4	66	215	154
Buffalo	26	17	7	59	182	148
Detroit	25	19	7	57	168	162
Toronto	17	27	7	41	159	174
Vancouver	14	31	7	35	149	218
N.Y. Islanders	6	42	4	16	107	242

West Division

Chicago	29	17	5	63	195	151
Philadelphia	24	21	7	55	182	181
Atlanta	22	22	9	53	143	147
Minnesota	22	20	8	52	157	149
Los Angeles	21	25	7	49	162	175
Pittsburgh	21	25	6	48	176	175
St. Louis	19	21	10	48	144	159
California	9	30	12	30	144	214

Thursday's Games

Montreal 3, St. Louis 3 (P. Mahovlich, Lapointe, Cournoyer; Thomson, Unger, Sabourin).

Philadelphia 5, Vancouver 4 (Flett 2, Macleish, Bladon, Barber; Lalonde, Tallon, Wilkins, Lever).

Atlanta 3, Minnesota 1 (Leiter, Hicke, Morrison; Harvey).

Buffalo 5, Los Angeles 3 (Lorentz 2, Harris, Perreault, Schoenfeld; Venasky, Corrigan 2).

Detroit 6, California 4 (Redmond 2, Libett 2, Murray, Collins; Graves 2, McKechnie, Mott).

Chicago 5, New York Islanders 3 (Mikita, Pappin 2, Koroll, Redmond; Cameron, Ralph Stewart, Spencer).

Boston 5, Toronto 2 (Cashman, Esposito 3, Orr; Kehoe, Pelyk).

College Basketball

East

St. Josephs (Pa.) 82, Manhattan 61.
Adelphi 78, Yeshiva 38.
Fairfield 67, Detroit 62.
Notre Dame 82, Villanova 56.
Massachusetts 90, Maine 57.

South

Memphis St. 73, Drake 68.
Furman 86, Richmond 62.
Kentucky St. 91, Pikeville 82.
Houston 89, Centenary 85.
Xavier (La.) 79, Tulane 77.
Virginia Tech. 91, Florida St. 82.
Louisville 91, Bradley 74.

Southwest

St. Louis 68, Tulsa 64.
Howard Payne 97, Abilene Christ. 66.
West Texas St. 82, Wichita St. 75.

West

Portland 90, Portland St. 76.
Long Beach St. 77, UC Santa Barbara 69.
Puget Sound 69, Redlands 45.
Santa Clara 75, UN Reno 52.
San Jose St. 90, Fresno St. 68.
Pepperdine 97, Seattle 85.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—In Bethesda, Md., top-seeded Margaret Court of Australia beat unseeded Marcie Louie of the United States, 6-2, 6-0, in a quarter-final match of the Virginia Slims tennis tournament. Third-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia defeated Karen Krantzcke, also of Australia, 6-3, 6-2. Janet Newberry of the United States beat Kerry Harris of Australia in another quarter-final match, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1. The defending champion, Nancy Gunter, was upset by Betty Stove of the Netherlands, then withdrew from the doubles play because of injuries. Mrs. Gunter, seeded fourth, injured her left leg in the match she lost to Miss Stove, 7-6, 3-6, 6-4.

In Des Moines, Iowa, third-seeded Clark Graebner captured the singles title in the third annual Des Moines International tennis tournament with a 7-5, 5-7, 6-4 victory over Nick Kalo of Greece.

ALPINE SKIING—In Haus Im Ennstal, Austria, Marianne Roemmel of Switzerland won the women's European Cup downhill race in a time of 1:44.15 minutes. Second was Anna Droppova of Czechoslovakia in 1:44.61 and third was Martine Couttet of France in 1:44.99.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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Feb. 2, 1973

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(w) Amitalia Fund	$7.66
(w) Andreas Equity	Can.$5.51
(w) Apollo(Tempus) Res.pr.	SF123.51
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$17.19
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$40.74
(w) Asca Corporation	DM15.67
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$16.68
(w) Australia Selection Fd.	$7.50
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Bazibond	SF1,069.50
— (d) Combar	SF1,167.00
— (d) Grobar	SF1,017.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,117.00
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— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.13
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$12.78
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.32
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l	$58.26
(w) Brownstone	$22.42
(r) Cal. Land & Countr.	$13.85
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.96
(d) Can.Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.81
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$13.84
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$10.97
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(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$1,260.69
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.46
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.70
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$9.91
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$788.69
(d) Corvus Invest. Units	$3.54
CREDIT SUISSE:	
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— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF110.00
CREDIT SUISSE:	
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— (d) Europa-Valor	SF172.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF111.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF286.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$8.40
(w) D.G.G.	$66.80
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(d) Delta Multifund	$10.14
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(d) Eurunion	$44.82
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(d) First Int'l City Fund	$24.38
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(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$89.24
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$21.46
(d) Fondital	$11.88
(w) Fonsecur Invest Fr.	SF3,066
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF130.85
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— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$5.05
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(w) Hedged Investors	$13,317
(d) H.O.I.T. Mobet	$29.39
(d) ICOFUND	$11.71
(w) INGROW	$23.02
(d) Interfit	$122.85
(d) Interfund S.A.	$11.51
(d) Interlife	Lire 3,266
(w) Internarket Fund	$184.27
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.86
(r) Int'l Priv. Ltd.	Can.$5.23
(r) Internat'l Shipping Fd	DM1,387.71
(r) Italfortuna Int'l Fd S.A	$10.74
(d) Italmerica, S.A. Fund	$9.94
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.05
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$18.50
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$32.88
(i) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.00
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Art Buchwald

Franglais Is Dead

WASHINGTON.—The French, in an effort to purify their language, have officially expelled 350 *English* words from the French vocabulary including "Hit Parade," "Zoning," "By-Pass," "Tanker," and "Container."


Buchwald

The campaign against "Franglais," as these English words were called, was ordered by President Georges Pompidou, who set up a *commission* to find French equivalents for English words that had managed to get into a Frenchman's vocabulary.

It is regrettable at a time when nations are trying to understand each other better that France would purge itself of English words. *If she persists*, England and the United States may have to retaliate by eliminating all French words from the English language.

This letter has just been sent to President Pompidou:

Dear President Pompidou:

It is regrettable that at this time of *détente* in world affairs, France would decide to eliminate English words from the French language.

As a francophile and a *connoisseur* of your great country, I feel that you are appealing to the *pot-pourri* of *chichi* elements in France that for years have been *blasé* about the importance of bringing our two great cultures closer together.

The thinking here in Washington is that the French are losing their *sang-froid* over Franglais, and are not *au courant* as to the desire of most people to break down language barriers and understand each other.

Your campaign has a *déjà vu ambiance* about it.

It seems for years the French have protested the encroachment of English on their language. But the *élite* French Academy, which is supposed to guard the culture of the country, has sat on its *derrière* for 50 years and has done nothing about it.

In the meantime France has encroached on the English language, *but no one has complained.*

Thanks to our high standard of living many of us have become *bons vivants* enjoying the *cuisine* of all nations as well as going to radical *chic* parties for worthy political causes. Some of us have been called *gauche* for doing this, but we have a saying here: *"Chacun à son goût."*

We now have *savoir faire*, which we never had before, and while we make social *gaffes* the fact that we *all share an esprit de corps* is a *fait accompli.*

My dear president, your decision to expel English words from the French language can only lead to the end of an *entente cordiale* that has existed between us. You may respond, *"c'est la guerre,"* but I predict such an *attitude would only escalate into a débâcle* for both countries.

If you decide to give the *coup de grâce* to the few English words that have entered your language, we will have no choice but to take a close look at the French *clichés* that have become part of ours.

What you are doing is inviting a contretemps that would only benefit those searching for a *raison d'être* to divide us.

Entre nous we cannot give these people a chance to achieve a *succès fou.*

Therefore, monsieur, we must look at the *nuances* and *protocols* of your decision. The question we in America are asking is have you made a *faux pas*, have we reached an *impasse* or are you willing to adopt a *laissez-faire* attitude about the French language.

I hope this is not *au revoir.* It would be a pity for all of us to lose our *joie de vivre* at this moment in history.

Please, Monsieur le President, accept this as a *cri du coeur* and *RSVP tout de suite.*

Vive la France, vive la différence,

A. B.

San Francisco Group To Tour Soviet Union

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 (Reuters).—The San Francisco Symphony will open a 18-day tour of the Soviet Union on June 8, the State Department announced yesterday.

The tour, under a U.S.-Soviet Union exchange agreement, will include 11 or 12 concerts.

Mary Blume

Ibsen's 'Doll's House' As Seen by Joseph Losey

PARIS (IHT).—The moment in 1880, when for the first time Nora, of "A Doll's House," slammed the door on her husband and children, was a landmark in theatrical history and in the history of women's lib, as it was not yet called.

But Ibsen's own attitude to his heroine seems more sympathetic *than approving. He wrote a craven conventional happy end for the* German production of "A Doll's House," which was also used in an English version called "Breaking a Butterfly." In his preliminary notes for the play, he wrote:

"The wife in the play ends up quite bewildered and not knowing right from wrong: her natural instincts on the one side and her faith in authority on the other leave her completely confused. . . . the catastrophe approaches, ineluctably, inevitably. Despair, resistance, defeat."

Ibsen described "A Doll's House" to Hegel as "a play of modern life" and he once noted that, "When liberal-minded men want to bring about some improvement in the position of women in society, they first inquire whether public opinion—men—will approve. It is the same as asking wolves whether they favor new measures for the protection of sheep." But, while addressing the Women's Rights League in 1898 he made it clear that he could not be considered a part of the movement:

"I thank you for your good wishes," he said, "but I must decline *the honor of being said to have worked for the Women's Rights* movement. I am not even sure what Women's Rights actually are."

Still, "A Doll's House" has for a long time been taken as a feminist text: Even this winter, a critic for The Times of London referred to it as "a straight feminist parable."

"Of course, it isn't," says Joseph Losey, who has just completed a film version of the play, shot entirely on location in Norway. Mr. Losey may bring a needed touch of ambiguity to a play that, upon rereading after a long time, seems stiff and unconvincing.

"When you get into it, it's terribly contrived but very effective," he says. "In Norwegian the title is 'A Doll's *Home*,' not house, and I decided very early that it's not about a doll's house. It's about an attitude of mind that is enforced by a lot of men and women, that false front that illuminates a lot of marriages. It's a subject I've been preoccupied with always.

"I think that visually it's extraordinary," he adds. "I hope there's a kind of somber melancholy that hangs over it. It's deeply disturbing to look at."

The script is by the playwright David Mercer, whom Losey admires especially for his political trilogy for British TV, "In Emma's Time," and the photography and costumes are by longtime Losey collaborators Gerry Fisher and Carmen Dillon.

The cast, which worked on a percentage basis, is led by Jane Fonda as Nora, David Warner as her husband, Torvald, Edward Fox as the blackmailing Krogstad, Delphine Seyrig as Mrs. Linde and Trevor Howard as Dr Rank.

Losey first came to know Jane Fonda when he hoped to film "Under the Volcano" with a David Mercer script. He says he would not have done "A Doll's House" with anyone else

Despite a slight age gap—like Juliet, Nora is doomed to be played by actresses somewhat too old—and despite the fact that she can hardly be thought of as *the hopping "little featherbird"* and the "little scatterbrain" of the first act, Jane Fonda is terribly good even in the first part of the film, Losey says.

"She glows, which is what Nora has to do. She moves with *enormous grace*, yet her hopping about seems true. She has real inner fire. The sadness is there, the in-loveness is there, the fantasy in-loveness."

But Losey is both critical and outspoken, and so he has to say, "I feel I did a less good job with Jane than I wanted or could have done because my energies were deflected. It's my fault."

His energies were deflected, and the production closed down a week, because of script disagreements led by Delphine Seyrig, a vocal member of French women's lib. Miss Fonda joined Miss Seyrig, and the two ladies and their cohorts cut themselves off *entirely from the rest of the company, refusing even to have a drink* with the men according to Losey. "I have a not inconsiderable progressive past," he says in wry reference to his blacklist days, "and David Mercer has a not inconsiderable progressive present." Still, no contact was made.

"There was a lot of healthy discussion, not all of it healthy," Mr. Losey says. While he describes Miss Seyrig's and Miss Fonda's complaints as not specific, he says they wanted the film to be more explicit:

"The main problem was that I felt Ibsen said everything not only three times but five times," he summarizes, "and they wanted all five times in."

"A Doll's House" will probably be shown first at a festival, either Cannes or Berlin. "I think it will mean a lot to middle-class women," Mr. Losey says.

Will it also mean a lot to middle-class men?

"In a way, the men come out more sympathetically than the women. The women at the end of the play know what they have *to get away from even if they don't know where to. The men don't* know, and a lost person is more interesting than someone with certitude.

"Perhaps that's just male backlash," he adds, laughing.

This spring Joe Losey, who doesn't pick the easiest projects, will start preliminary shooting in France on what is arguably the most daunting film ever: "Remembrance of Things Past." The Proust novel has been adapted by Harold Pinter:

"I'm very eager to get started. It's the best script I've ever had or will have, and possibly the best ever written. Which doesn't mean that it's the easiest film to make or finance.

"Ideally, Harold and I would prefer an all-English cast. The alternative I think we'll have to take to complete the financing is *predominantly English with French actors who speak English well* enough not to have an accent."

He estimates that there are 30 roles that call for major actors and although he plans to use some unknowns in important parts —Albertine, for example—the names of the actors now begging to be involved are most impressive.

If on "A Doll's House" he suffered a surprise attack by his embattled actresses, so far the problems on Proust have been more routine: "Financiers keep saying it is beautifully written but tell me what it means." He adds with a grin, "That's ground I've been on before."


Jane Fonda, left, and Delphine Seyrig.

PEOPLE: *Would-Be Thief Tangles With Lady Wrestler*

Ann Marie Lynch, 36, quit professional wrestling—she was known as Ann Marie Antonelli—seven years ago. But she came out of retirement this week to give a burglar in Titusville, Fla., a drubbing "he'll never forget." Mrs. Lynch and her husband Patrick surprised the thief in their living room. "The first time I can't beat a woman, I'll quit," shouted the burglar, as he knocked Lynch to the floor and Mrs. Lynch grabbed him. "Boy, was he surprised," recalled Mrs. Lynch, who at 5-foot-6, gave her opponent more than half a foot in height. "Patrick was hit in the stomach. He has a pacemaker and that guy could have killed him. It made me good and mad." Although the would-be thief finally got away, Mrs. Lynch says the police should be able to spot him. "His face was torn up real good."

She doesn't remember her exact record during her 10 years as a wrestler in Chicago and New York, but "I won more than I lost. I wasn't ever famous or anything, but I was pretty tough. I still am."

* * *

Despite the public prosecutor's demand that actor Marlon Brando, actress Maria Schneider and director Bernardo Bertolucci be given 8-month sentences for their parts in the film "Last Tango in Paris," all three were exonerated Friday by a Bologna court, which also lifted the Italian ban on the film, imposed late last year. None of the defendants was in the court room but Bertolucci, in New York for the American premiere of the film (see review on page 7), had testified last week. The prosecutor, Gino Paolo Latini, had also asked that the producer, Alberto Grimaldi, be given an 8-month jail term. Latini said the film was "dominated by the idea of excitement and unchecked appetite for sexual *pleasure.*" In their ruling Friday, the three Italian judges said that the film was "a work of art" which means that, under Italian law, it cannot be deemed obscene.

* * *

BORN: This week to cartoonist Hank ("Dennis the Menace") Ketchum, 52, and his third wife, Rolande, a 7 1/2-pound daughter, Dania, in Geneva. Ketchum's other child, Dennis, is now 26.

SEPARATED: Eric Sevareid, the *Columbia Broadcasting System* commentator, and his wife, the former Helen Marshall. Mrs. Sevareid is said to have gone to Italy.

NAMED: Sen. William Proxmire, the senator whose hair *transplant was recently in the news*, as first honorary physical fitness chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union. To prove he rated the honor, the 57-year-old Wisconsin politician did 75 push-ups in 59 seconds, saying it was nothing compared with the 250 pushups he has done every *morning for the past 43 years.*

RUMINATING: Actor Richard Burton, what may be the highest offer ever to an actor. It's said that Lee Gruber and Shelly Gross of the U.S. Music Fair theater chain in the United States have offered him a million dollars for 10 weeks' work. He's been asked *to play either the gambler in* "Guys and Dolls" or his old role of King Arthur in "Camelot."

* * *

DIVORCING: U.S. TV talk show host Merv Griffin, 47, and his wife of 14 years, Julann, 44. Mrs. Griffin cited irreconcilable differences and estimated the couple's property at $4 million.

* * *

Police in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, arrested a woman Friday. She had stolen as many left shoes as she could lay hands on in the local department store. When police asked why she'd taken only *the left shoes, the women replied,* "I took all the right shoes yesterday."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.


AP.
Mrs. Lynch
... out of retirement.

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